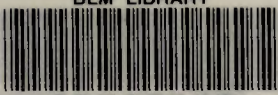


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WELCOME TO PUBLIC LAND STATISTICS 2016

PUBLIC LAND STATISTICS 2016

Volume 201

May 2017

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WELCOME TO *PUBLIC LAND STATISTICS 2016*

Welcome to the 2016 edition of *Public Land Statistics* (PLS), published by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The 80-plus tables inside tell the story of the BLM's mission, programs, and accomplishments using numerical data and detailed footnotes.

Many of the minor acreage changes from one year to the next occur because:

1. Inholdings have been acquired, or some other land exchange has taken place during the year.
2. Improved GIS mapping of land boundaries has enabled the BLM to recalculate the total acres within the units.

Note that data presented in the 2016 PLS tables may not exactly match data in other BLM publications covering fiscal year (FY) 2016 operations and accomplishments. Such discrepancies occur because the databases that provide table data are not static; they are constantly being updated to provide the latest information, sometimes many months after the end of the fiscal year.

The BLM remains committed to publishing a PLS report each year that is timely, complete, and as helpful as possible to readers. The current edition and past editions of PLS are available online at:
<https://www.blm.gov/about/data/public-land-statistics>.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table No.		Page
PART 1	LAND RESOURCES AND INFORMATION	1
1-1	Acquisition of the Public Domain, 1781–1867	3
---	Acquisitions (Map)	4
1-2	Disposition of the Public Domain, 1781–2016	5
1-3	Mineral and Surface Acres Administered by the Bureau of Land Management	7
---	Public Lands, On-Shore Federal and Indian Minerals in Lands of the U.S.: Responsibilities of Bureau of Land Management – Lower 48 States (Map)	9
---	Public Lands, On-Shore Federal and Indian Minerals in Lands of the U.S.: Responsibilities of Bureau of Land Management – Alaska (Map)	11
1-4	Public Lands Under Jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management	13
1-5	Area of Oregon and California (O&C) Revested Lands	16
---	Revested Lands of the Oregon and California Railroad and the Coos Bay Wagon Road (Map)	18
1-6	Withdrawals, Revocations, Modifications, Extensions, and Expirations	19
---	Principal Meridians and Base Lines Governing the United States Public Land Surveys (Map)	22
1-7	Cadastral Survey Actions Completed	23
---	Cadastral Survey Costs and Benefits to the BLM for 2016: Field Work Performed During the Fiscal Year (Bar Graph)	35
---	2016 Cadastral Survey Field Accomplishments: Percentage of Work Performed by Agency (Pie Chart)	37
---	2016 Cadastral Survey Office Accomplishments: Percentage of Work Performed by Agency (Pie Chart)	39
1-8	Obligations of Appropriations Received	41
PART 2	HEALTHY AND PRODUCTIVE LANDS	43
2-1	Percentage of Rangeland Acreage by Ecological Status by State	45
2-2	Condition of Riparian-Wetland Areas	46
2-3	Resource Conservation and Improvement Accomplishments	49
2-4	Forest Development Accomplishments in Acres	50
2-5	Types of Wildlife Habitat on Public Lands in the Conterminous 48 States	52
2-6	Types of Wildlife Habitat on Public Lands in Alaska	54
2-7	Fish, Wildlife, and Plant Conservation Activities Completed	55
2-8	Emergency Fire Stabilization and Rehabilitation Projects	60
PART 3	COMMERCIAL USES AND REVENUES GENERATED	61
3-1	Patents Issued	62
3-2	Patents Issued with Minerals Reserved to the United States	68
3-3	Rights-of-Way Workload	71
3-4	Number of Rights-of-Way (Including Solar and Wind) and Rental Receipts	72
3-5	Nonspecific Land Use Authorizations	73
3-6	Miscellaneous Land Use Authorizations	76
3-7a	Summary of Authorized Use of Grazing District (Section 3) Lands, FY 2015	81
3-7b	Summary of Authorized Use of Grazing Lease (Section 15) Lands, FY 2015	82

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table No.		Page
3-7c	Summary of Authorized Use of Grazing District Lands and Grazing Lease Lands, FY 2015.....	83
3-8a	Summary of Authorized Use of Grazing District (Section 3) Lands, FY 2016	84
3-8b	Summary of Authorized Use of Grazing Lease (Section 15) Lands, FY 2016.....	85
3-8c	Summary of Authorized Use of Grazing District Lands and Grazing Lease Lands, FY 2016.....	86
3-9a	Grazing Permits in Force on Grazing District (Section 3) Lands as of February 5, 2017	87
3-9b	Grazing Leases in Force on Grazing Lease (Section 15) Lands as of February 5, 2017	88
3-9c	Grazing Permits and Leases in Force as of February 5, 2017	89
3-10a	Summary of Authorized Use of Grazing District Lands and Grazing Lease Lands for Billing Year 2014 (March 1, 2014, to February 28, 2015).....	90
3-10b	Summary of Authorized Use of Grazing District Lands and Grazing Lease Lands for Billing Year 2015 (March 1, 2015, to February 28, 2016).....	91
3-11	Timber, Wood Products, and Nonwood Product Sales	92
3-12	Forest Products Offered by State	94
3-13	Competitive Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Leasing.....	96
3-14	Noncompetitive Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Leasing.....	104
3-15	Other Oil and Gas Leasing Actions.....	111
3-16	New Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Activities on Federal Lands	115
3-17	Continuing Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Activities on Federal Lands as of September 30, 2016	117
3-18	Federal Coal Leases, Licenses, Preference Right Lease Applications, and Logical Mining Units	120
3-19	Other Solid Mineral Leases, Licenses, Permits, and Preference Right Lease Applications	124
3-20	Disposition of Mineral Materials	130
3-21	Mineral Patents Issued	137
3-22	Adjudication of Mining Claims, Public Law 94-579, from October 21, 1976, through Fiscal Year 2016	138
3-23	Notices and Plans of Mining Operations Reviewed by the Bureau of Land Management, Fiscal Years 2009 through 2016.....	140
3-24	Helium Operations and Revenues, Fiscal Year 2012–2016.....	143
3-25	Receipts from the Disposition of Public Lands and Resources, May 20, 1785, through Fiscal Year 2016.....	144
3-26	Statement of Receipts by Source.....	146
3-27	Receipts from Oil and Gas Right-of-Way Rentals, Rents, Bonuses, and Royalties	150
3-28	Allocation of Receipts to States and Local Governments by Program	151
3-29	Allocation of Receipts by Source and Fund.....	153
3-30	Payments to States (Including Local Governments) and Territories.....	155
3-31	Legal Allocation of Bureau of Land Management Receipts.....	157
3-32	Receipts from Mining Fees	171
3-33	Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act Financial Update as of September 30, 2016	172
3-34	Reserved.....	176
3-35	Federal Coal Leases, Compliance with Diligent Development and Continued Operation	177

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table No.		Page
PART 4	RECREATION AND LEISURE ACTIVITIES	181
4-1	Estimated Recreational Use of Public Lands Administered by the BLM.	182
4-2	Estimated Recreational Use of BLM-Administered Public Lands for Recreation Activities under Various Fee Authorizations	184
4-3	Recreation Permits and Passes on Public Lands Administered by the BLM by State	187
PART 5	NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE PRESERVATION	191
5-1	National Landscape Conservation System: Number and Size of Designated Areas as of September 30, 2016	193
5-2	National Monuments within the National Landscape Conservation System as of September 30, 2016	195
5-3a	National Conservation Areas within the National Landscape Conservation System as of September 30, 2016	197
5-3b	Other Conservation Units within the National Landscape Conservation System as of September 30, 2016	199
5-4	Designated Wilderness within the National Landscape Conservation System as of September 30, 2016	200
5-5	Wilderness Study Areas within the National Landscape Conservation System as of September 30, 2016	210
5-6	BLM Wild, Scenic, and Recreational Rivers as of September 30, 2016	211
5-7	National Scenic and Historic Trails as of September 30, 2016	215
5-8a	Land Exchanges and Acquisitions: Federal Land and Minerals Patented or Deeded Out through Exchange	217
5-8b	Land Exchanges and Acquisitions: Non-Federal Land and Minerals Acquired through Exchange	218
5-8c	Land Exchanges and Acquisitions: Lands Acquired through Purchase and/or Donation	219
5-9	Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act Budget Authority	222
5-10	Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act Land Disposal and Acquisitions	225
5-11	Reserved	227
5-12	Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Populations as of March 1, 2016	228
5-13a	Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Adoptions, By State	229
5-13b	Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Removals, By State	230
5-13c	Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Sales, By State	231
5-14	Cultural Resource Management Activities	232
5-15	Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs) and Research Natural Areas (RNAs) as of September 30, 2016	233
5-16	Number and Size of Designated Special Management Areas as of September 30, 2016	234
PART 6	PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, AND RESOURCE PROTECTION	235
6-1	Fires On or Threatening BLM Lands	236
6-2	Capital Improvements on Public Lands, as of October 20, 2016	239
6-3	Releases of Hazardous Substances on Public Lands	240

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
GLOSSARY	243
The Bureau of Land Management State Offices and Their Administrative Jurisdictions	255

PART 1

LAND RESOURCES AND INFORMATION

The total area of the 50 United States is 2.4 billion acres. The first public domain was created in 1781 when New York agreed to surrender to the Federal Government its claim to unsettled territory that extended westward to the Mississippi River. Other colonies followed New York's example, and by 1802, all of the land west of the colonies between the Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi River belonged to the Federal Government. In the course of national expansion from 1781 to 1867, the public domain rapidly grew beyond the bounds of the Appalachian West, with the Federal Government acquiring 1.8 billion acres of public domain lands.

Accurate surveys were needed before the new public lands could be identified for sale or other disposition. In 1785, the Continental Congress adopted an ordinance setting up a survey system for the public domain lands. The General Land Office, predecessor to the present-day Bureau of Land Management (BLM), was established to oversee the surveying and disposal of the public lands. Congress enacted various public land laws to accomplish these disposals. The land disposals built the country's economic foundation, opened the West to settlement, and united the vast expanses of land into one nation. To raise money to repay Revolutionary War debts and encourage settlement of new territories, the Federal Government sold or granted vast tracts of public lands to settlers, homesteaders, veterans, towns, new states entering the Union, railroads, agricultural and mechanical colleges and universities, and private companies. To date, almost 1.3 billion acres of public lands have been transferred out of Federal Government ownership.

Congress recognized the need to protect the nation's natural, historical, and cultural resources while providing opportunities for recreation. Special acts withdrew millions of acres of public lands from settlement for national parks, national forests, national monuments, national wildlife refuges, national trails, and national wild and scenic rivers. Some of the best known congressional withdrawals include Yellowstone National Park, Grand Canyon National Park, and Death Valley National Park.

The nation's expanding population and mobile society created a demand for a variety of public land uses. Changes in public attitudes and a concern for environmental values and open space began to compete with the need for development and increased production. Congress, recognizing the value of the remaining public domain lands, enacted the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976. This act declares that, with the exception of individual tracts that may be disposed of in the national interest, it is the policy of the United States to retain its public lands in federal ownership. FLPMA mandates that the BLM administer the public lands under the principles of multiple use and sustained yield, while protecting the long-term health of the land. Today, the BLM administers about 248.2 million surface acres of public land and approximately 700 million acres of federal subsurface mineral estate in the United States. The BLM is responsible for managing these lands and their various resources so that they are used in a manner that will best meet the present and future needs of the nation.

Table 1-1, Acquisition of the Public Domain, 1781–1867, contains summary data on territories acquired by the Federal Government during the course of national expansion. Thirty states commonly called the “public land states” were created as a result of these acquisitions (Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming).

Table 1-2, Disposition of the Public Domain, 1781–2016, includes summary data and cumulative acreage totals for public lands disposed of by the Federal Government. Among the earliest disposal actions were grants of land to veterans of the Revolutionary War. Later, grants were made to new states entering the Union, as well as for the creation of agricultural and mechanical colleges and universities. The Homestead Act permitted settlers to obtain land for agricultural purposes. Grants were also made for the construction of railroads. With the exception of the Desert Land Act of 1877 (which was amended), all of the land grant and disposal acts have been repealed or superseded by other acts. Therefore, the data contained in Table 1-2, except with respect to the State of Alaska, are subject to little or no change.

Table 1-3, Mineral and Surface Acres Administered by the Bureau of Land Management, contains summary data of mineral estate administration by the BLM and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Table 1-4, Public Lands Under Jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, contains summary data of public lands in each state that are currently under the administrative jurisdiction of the BLM. By law, the States of Maryland, Texas, and Virginia are not public land states. By virtue of the Articles of Confederation and, later, the Constitution, the State of Maryland and the Commonwealth of Virginia retained control of their public lands when they entered the Union. When the State of Texas entered the Union by a joint resolution of Congress, it was allowed to retain control of its public lands. The BLM acquired 548 acres of land in Maryland and 805 acres of land in Virginia in separate acquisitions under Section 205 of FLPMA, 43 U.S.C. 1715, as amended. The BLM also acquired 11,833 acres of land in the State of Texas by Secretarial Order 3198, dated March 12, 1996.

Table 1-5, Area of Oregon and California (O&C) Revested Lands, depicts data on revested (Oregon & California Railroad) lands and reconveyed (Coos Bay Wagon Road Company) lands. These lands are administered under the Oregon and California Revested Lands Sustained Yield Management Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 874), as amended by the act of June 24, 1954 (68 Stat. 271).

Table 1-6, Withdrawals, Revocations, Modifications, Extensions, and Expirations, presents a compilation of withdrawals, revocations, modifications, extensions, and expirations administratively made by the Secretary of the Interior. These withdrawals are for a specific duration that can vary from less than 1 year to as many as 50 years, with a provision for extension if the withdrawal is still needed.

Table 1-7, Cadastral Survey Actions Completed, contains a summary of cadastral surveys completed on public lands managed by the BLM during the past year. To manage the public lands effectively, the BLM must identify areas both by graphic representation and by monumentation on the ground. This is accomplished by cadastral surveys, an exclusive and significant responsibility of the BLM. Cadastral surveys create and establish on-the-ground boundaries of public land subdivisions in units suitable for management and for identification in official field notes and plats. This table also summarizes cadastral surveys that the BLM has completed on lands managed by other federal agencies.

Table 1-8, Obligations of Appropriations Received, contains a summary of obligations of appropriations made to the BLM during the past fiscal year, as well as a summary of obligations of appropriations transferred from other bureaus and agencies to the BLM. This table summarizes all funds that were obligated to manage the BLM's lands and assist other agencies.

Table 1-1.

ACQUISITION OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN, 1781-1867

	Area			Percentage of	
	Land	Water	Total	Total	Cost /b/
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	U.S. Land /a/	
State Cessions (1781-1802)	233,415,680	3,409,920	236,825,600	10.4	\$6,200,000 /c/
Louisiana Purchase (1803) /d/	523,446,400	6,465,280	529,911,680	23.3	23,213,568
Red River Basin (1782-1817)	29,066,880	535,040	29,601,920	1.3	0
Cession from Spain (1819)	43,342,720	2,801,920	46,144,640	2.0	6,674,057
Oregon Compromise (1846)	180,644,480	2,741,760	183,386,240	8.1	0
Mexican Cession (1848)	334,479,360	4,201,600	338,680,960	14.9	16,295,149
Purchase from Texas (1850)	78,842,880	83,840	78,926,720	3.5	15,496,448
Gadsden Purchase (1853)	18,961,920	26,880	18,988,800	0.8	10,000,000
Alaska Purchase (1867)	365,333,120	12,909,440	378,242,560	16.7	7,200,000
Total Public Domain	1,807,533,440	33,175,680	1,840,709,120	81.0	\$85,079,222

Note: Alaska has been adjusted for the recomputation of the areas of the United States that was made for the 1980 decennial census.

/a/ Represents the percentage of total U.S. land acreage, which is 2,271,343,360 acres. This figure excludes U.S. territories and possessions; the 1998 and earlier editions of *Public Land Statistics* included territories and possessions in calculating the percentage.

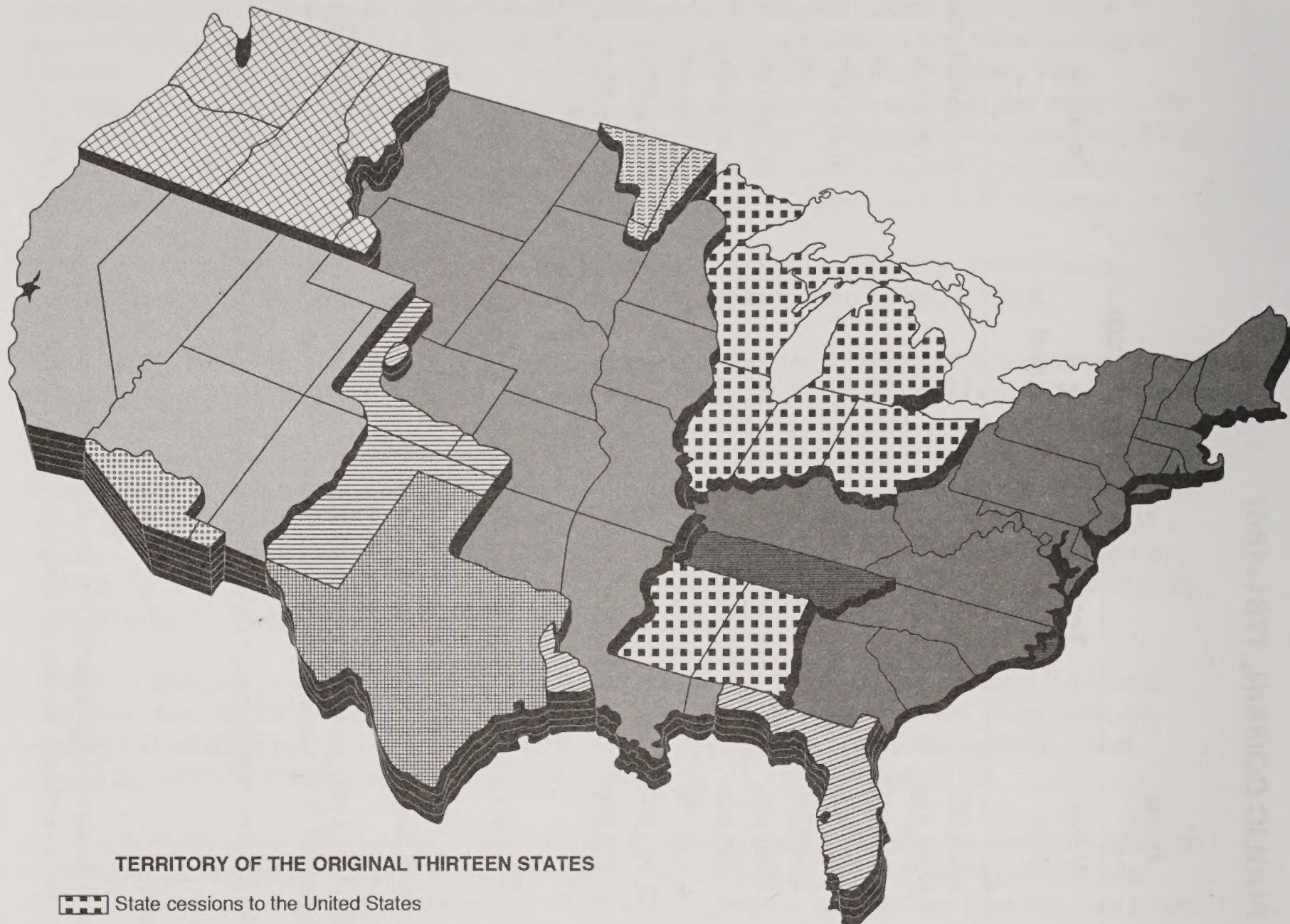
/b/ Cost data for all except "State Cessions" obtained from U.S. Geological Survey, *Boundaries, Areas, Geographic Centers and Altitudes of the United States and the Several States* (Washington, DC, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1939), 249-51.

/c/ See Public Land Commission, *The Public Domain: Its History, with Statistics* (Washington, DC, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1880), 11.

/d/ Excludes areas eliminated by treaty of 1819 with Spain.

Source: U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of the Secretary, Areas of Acquisition to the Territory of the United States (Washington, DC, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1992). Acreages therein are based on findings adopted February 2, 1912, by the Secretary of the Interior.

ACQUISITIONS



TERRITORY OF THE ORIGINAL THIRTEEN STATES

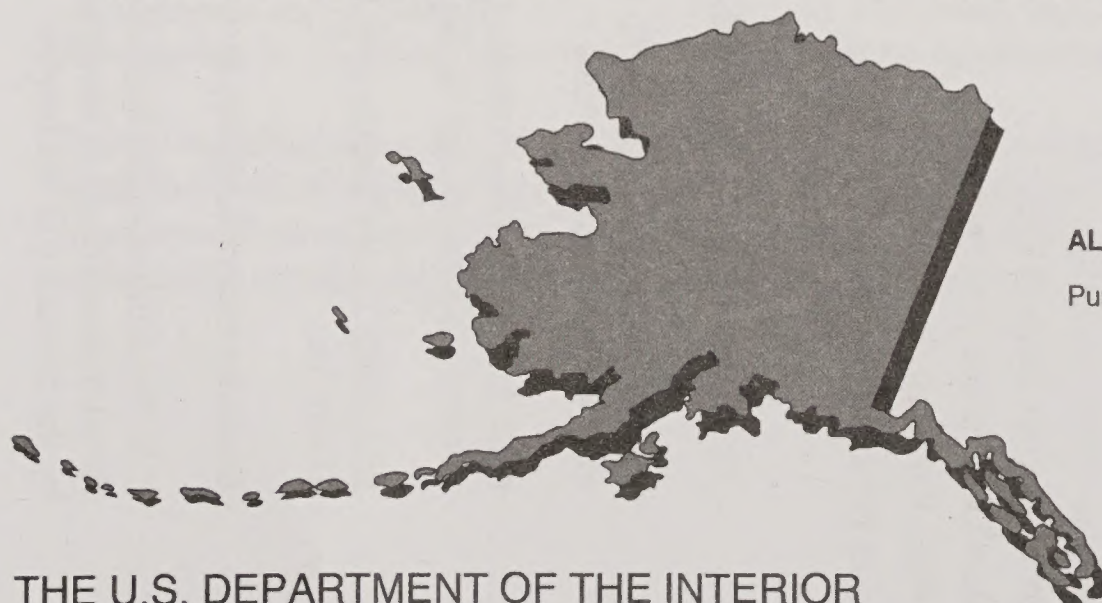
-  State cessions to the United States
-  North Carolina cession to the United States, 1790
United States cession to Tennessee, 1806 and 1846
-  The Original Thirteen States (present area) plus the District of Columbia

TERRITORY OF THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS (Annexation of Texas, 1845)

-  United States purchase from Texas, 1850
-  State of Texas (present area)

OTHER ACQUISITIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

-  Louisiana Purchase from France, 1803
-  Treaties with Great Britain, 1783 and 1817
-  Treaty with Spain (cession of Florida and adjustment of claims), 1819
-  Oregon Compromise with Great Britain, 1846
-  Cession from Mexico, 1848
-  Gadsden Purchase from Mexico, 1853



ALASKA

Purchased from Russia, March 30, 1867

THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Table 1-2.

DISPOSITION OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN, 1781-2016

Type	Acres
Disposition by methods not classified elsewhere /a/	303,500,000
Granted or sold to homesteaders /b/	287,500,000
Total Unclassified and Homestead Dispositions	591,000,000
Granted to states for:	
Support of common schools	77,630,000
Reclamation of swampland	64,920,000
Construction of railroads	37,130,000
Support of miscellaneous institutions /c/	21,700,000
Purposes not classified elsewhere /d/	117,600,000
Canals and rivers	6,100,000
Construction of wagon roads	3,400,000
Total Granted to States	328,480,000
Granted to railroad corporations	94,400,000
Granted to veterans as military bounties	61,000,000
Confirmed as private land claims /e/	34,000,000
Sold under timber and stone law /f/	13,900,000
Granted or sold under timber culture law /g/	10,900,000
Sold under desert land law /h/	10,700,000
Total Miscellaneous Dispositions	224,900,000
Granted to State of Alaska:	
State conveyances /i/	99,200,000
Native conveyances /j/	43,800,000
Total Granted to State of Alaska	143,000,000
Grand Total	1,287,380,000

Table 1-2.**DISPOSITION OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN, 1781–2016
–concluded**

Note: Data are estimated from available records. The acreage data consist of cumulative totals from the year 1781 to the current fiscal year.

Public land states consist of the States of Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

- /a/ Chiefly public, private, and preemption sales, but includes mineral entries, scrip locations, and sales of townsites and townlots.
- /b/ The homestead laws generally provided for the granting of lands to homesteaders who settled upon and improved vacant agricultural public lands. Payment for the lands was sometimes permitted, or required, under certain conditions. The homestead laws were repealed by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of October 21, 1976, as amended (Public Law 94-579; 43 U.S.C. 1701).
- /c/ Universities, hospitals, asylums, etc.
- /d/ For construction of various public improvements (individual items not specified in the granting acts), reclamation of desert lands, construction of water reservoirs, etc.
- /e/ The Federal Government has confirmed title to lands claimed under valid grants made by foreign governments prior to the acquisition of the public domain by the United States.
- /f/ The timber and stone law provided for the sale of lands valuable for timber or stone and unfit for cultivation.
- /g/ The timber culture law provided for the granting of public lands to settlers if they planted and cultivated trees on the lands granted. Payments for the lands were permitted under certain conditions.
- /h/ The desert land law provided for the sale of arid agricultural public lands to settlers who irrigated them and brought them under cultivation. Some desert land patents are still being issued (refer to Table 3-1, Patents Issued).
- /i/ Alaska Statehood Act of July 7, 1958 (Public Law 85-508; 72 Stat. 339), as amended. Acreage figures fluctuate annually based on survey of previously conveyed acres, new conveyance, corrective documents, title recovery, and regular audits of automated data. The figures were compiled in 2016 using annual reports from FY 1993 through FY 2016.
- /j/ Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of December 18, 1971 (43 U.S.C. 1601). Acreage figures fluctuate annually based on survey of previously conveyed acres, new conveyance, corrective documents, title recovery, and regular audits of automated data. The figures were compiled in 2016 using annual reports from FY 1993 through FY 2016.

Table 1-3.

**MINERAL AND SURFACE ACRES ADMINISTERED BY THE
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2016**

State	Land Total <i>Million Acres</i>	Federal Minerals /a/ <i>Million Acres</i>	Federal Surface Lands /b/ <i>Million Acres</i>	Split Estate Federal Minerals /c/ <i>Million Acres</i>	BLM Public Lands /d/ <i>Million Acres</i>	Indian Trust Minerals /e/ <i>Million Acres</i>
Alaska	365.48	237.0	237.0	0.0	72.2	1.2
Arizona	72.69	36.0	33.0	3.0	12.2	20.7 /f/
California	100.21	47.5	45.0	2.5	15.4	0.6
Colorado	66.49	29.3	24.1	5.2	8.3	0.8 /g/
Eastern States /h/		40.3	40.0	0.3	1.3	2.3
Hawaii	4.11	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Idaho	52.93	36.5	33.1	3.4	11.6	0.6
Kansas	52.51	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0
Montana	93.27	37.8	26.1	11.7	8.0	5.5
Nebraska	49.03	0.7	0.7	0.0	>0.0	0.1
Nevada	70.26	58.7	58.4	0.3	47.0	1.2
New Mexico	77.77	36.0	26.5	9.5	14.1	8.4 /g/
North Dakota	44.45	5.6	1.1	4.5	0.1	0.9
Oklahoma	44.09	2.2	1.7	0.5	>0.0	1.1
Oregon	61.60	33.9	32.4	1.5	16.1	0.8
South Dakota	48.88	3.7	2.1	1.6	0.3	5.0
Texas	168.22	4.5	4.5	0.0	>0.0	0.0
Utah	52.70	35.2	34.0	1.2	22.8	2.3 /f/
Washington	42.69	12.5	12.2	0.3	0.4	2.6
Wyoming	62.34	41.6	30.0	11.6	18.4	1.9
Total /i/	1,529.72	700.4	643.2	57.2	248.2	56.0

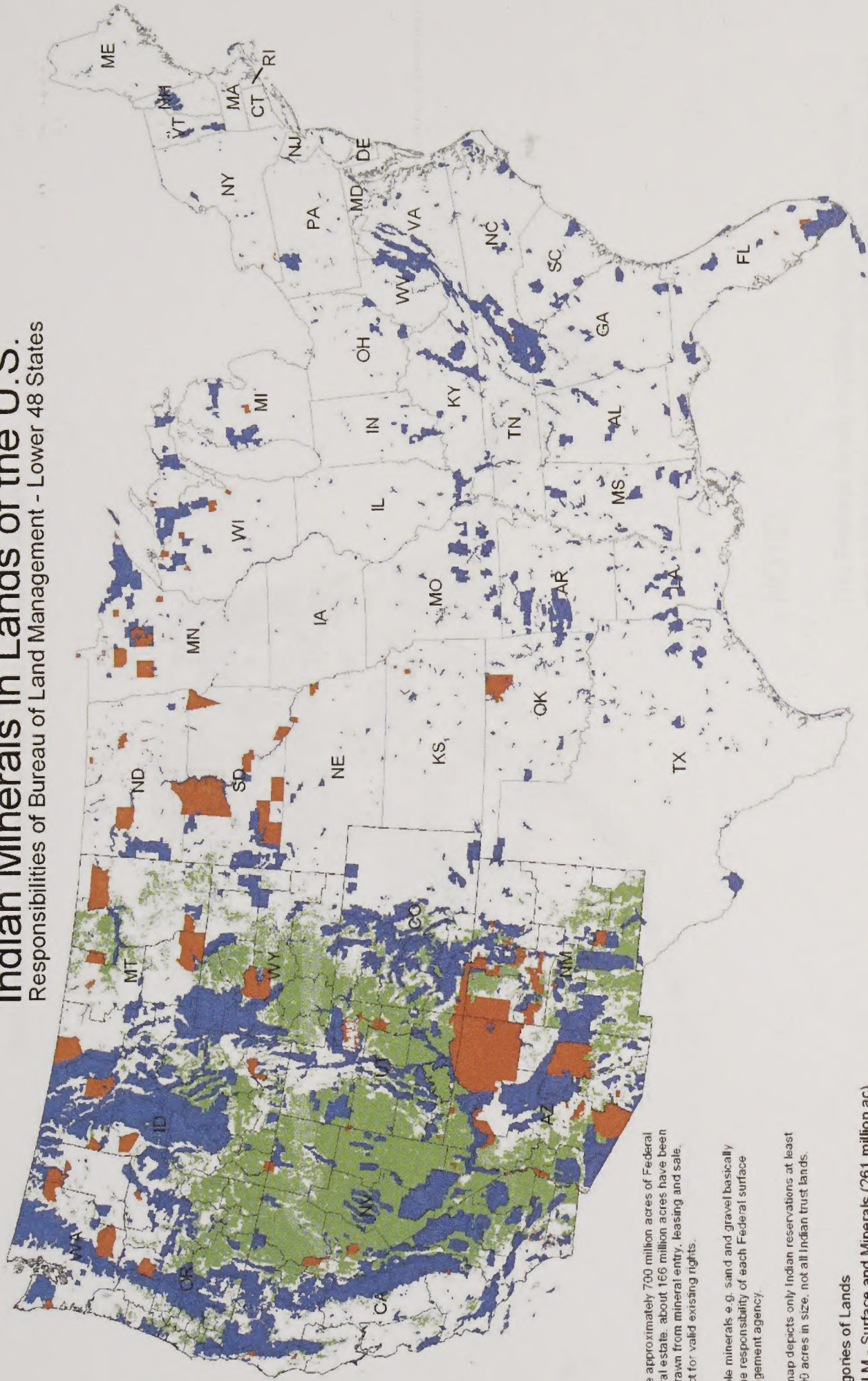
Table 1-3. MINERAL AND SURFACE ACRES ADMINISTERED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2016--concluded

Note: This table and the accompanying maps represent 2 years of effort involved in researching, collecting, analyzing, and verifying data from numerous sources and then coordinating and consulting with BLM state staff and other agencies. It presents a "snapshot" of data as of 1999. Because of the scope and complexity involved in creating and updating this table, and the fact that it is intended to present an approximation of the surface and mineral acreages managed by the BLM, yearly updates are not planned.

Estimated acreages are based on various sources of published and unpublished data. The rationale used to develop these data is presented in "Public Lands, On-Shore Federal and Indian Minerals in Lands of the U.S.," prepared by Sie Ling Chiang of the BLM Washington Office in 2000. The first column, Land Total, is taken from Table 1-3 of *Public Land Statistics 1999*, whereas the fifth column, BLM Public Lands, comes from Table 1-4 of *Public Land Statistics 2016*.

- /a/ The term federal minerals refers to onshore federal minerals that are part of the BLM's responsibilities. The onshore federal mineral acreage approximates the sum of "Federal Surface Lands" acres and "Split Estate Federal Minerals" acres shown in the next two columns. As of 1999, the total was approximately 700 million acres.
- /b/ Federal surface lands include both the public domain and acquired lands of all federal agencies. With the exception of an estimated 4 million acres of the acquired lands, federal mineral rights exist in all federal lands.
- /c/ The term split estate federal minerals refers to federal mineral rights under private surface lands. These are patented lands with minerals reserved to the United States and may be for single, multiple, or all minerals. The 57.2 million acres is a significantly lower acreage than that shown in Table 3-2; future updates will address this inconsistency.
- /d/ On these public lands, the BLM manages both surface resources and subsurface minerals. The surface acreage is part of the federal surface lands shown in the third column. The subsurface mineral acreage is part of the federal mineral estate included in the second column. As of 2016, public lands managed by the BLM comprise 248.2 million surface acres; refer to Table 1-4.
- /e/ As part of its trust management responsibility, the BLM provides technical supervision of mineral development on 56 million acres of American Indian trust lands except for Osage lands. All minerals in Indian trust lands are "leasable." Acreage information was obtained in 1999 from the Real Estate Services staff of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.
- /f/ Navajo and Hopi oil and gas in Arizona and Utah are managed by BLM New Mexico.
- /g/ Ute Mountain oil and gas in New Mexico and Colorado are managed by BLM Colorado.
- /h/ The BLM Eastern States Office is responsible for federal minerals in the 31 states east of, or bordering, the Mississippi River.
- /i/ Totals may be slightly off due to rounding.

Public Lands, On-Shore Federal and Indian Minerals* in Lands of the U.S. Responsibilities of Bureau of Land Management - Lower 48 States



* Of the approximately 700 million acres of Federal mineral estate, about 166 million acres have been withdrawn from mineral entry, leasing and sale, except for valid existing rights.

* Salable minerals e.g. sand and gravel basically are the responsibility of each Federal surface management agency.

* The map depicts only Indian reservations at least 23,000 acres in size, not all Indian trust lands.

Categories of Lands

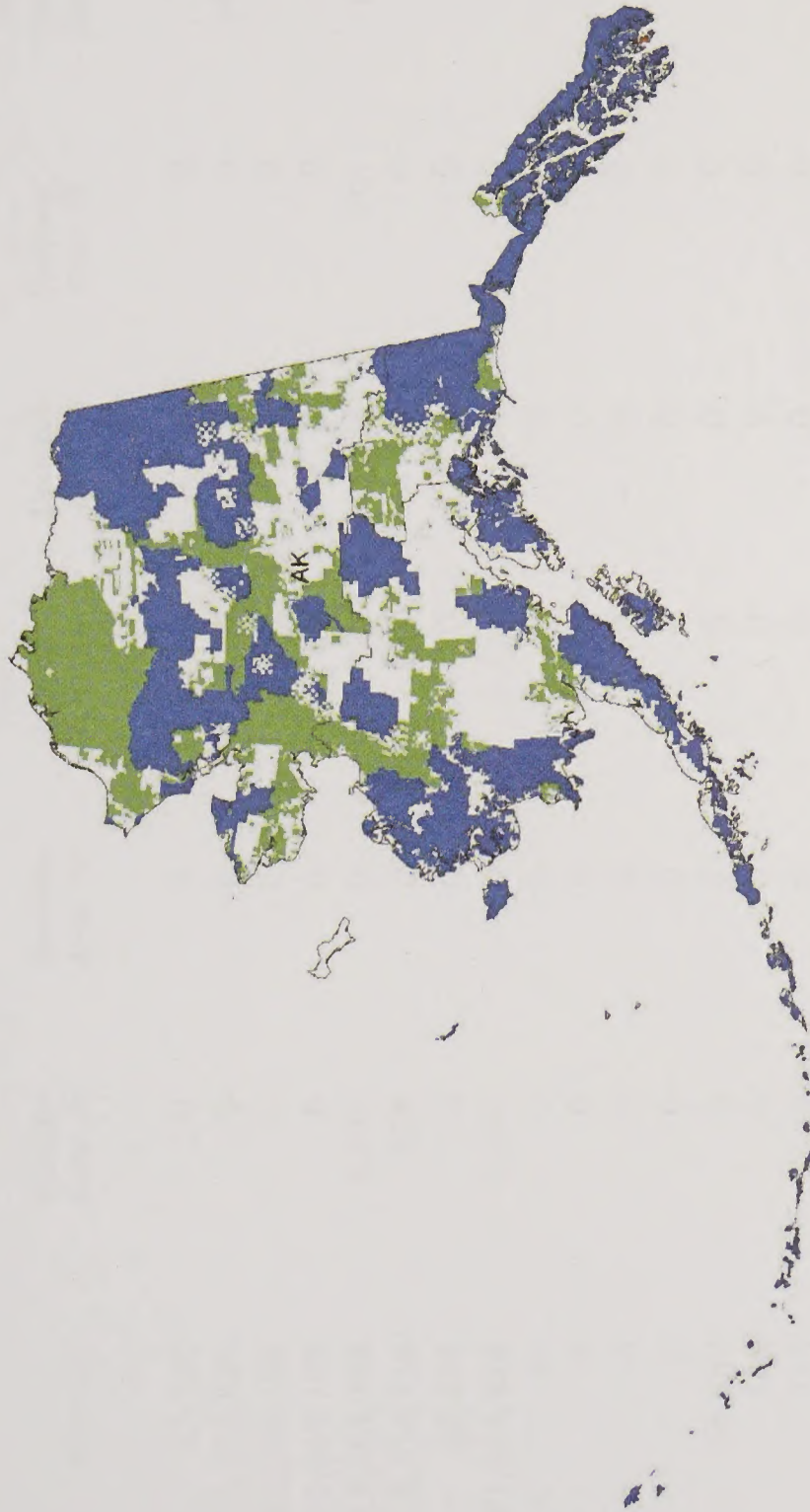
- BLM - Surface and Minerals (261 million ac)
- Other Federal Lands - Minerals (380 million ac)
- Non-Federal Surface (includes 58 million ac of Split - Estate Federal Minerals)
- Indian Trust Lands (56 million ac) except Mineral Operations for Osage Minerals
- BLM Administration Boundaries

This map is made to the accuracy of the data provided. It is not a warranty of the accuracy of the data. It is a representation of the data as of the date of publication. It is not a guarantee of the accuracy of the data. It is a representation of the data as of the date of publication.

Produced By:
WO-210: Leonard Gore, Jr. (Graphics)
WO-300: Sie Ling Chiang (Data)
Documentation available in file
September 2003

Public Lands, On-Shore Federal and Indian Minerals* in Lands of the U.S.

Responsibilities of Bureau of Land Management - Alaska



NOTE:

The Federal lands in Alaska shown here include about 20 million acres (as of FY 2000) of Native and State selected lands yet to be conveyed out of Federal ownership.

Table 1-4.

PUBLIC LANDS UNDER JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT,
FISCAL YEAR 2016

State	2015	2016	2016	2016	2016	2016	2016
	Grand Total	Acquisitions	Restorations	Disposal	Withdrawn/ Reserved	Total Decrease Acres /g/	Grand Total
	Acres /a/	Increase Acres /b/	Increase Acres /c/	Decrease Acres /e/	Decrease Acres /f/	Acres /g/	Acres /i/
Alabama	25,720	0	0	0	0	0	25,720
Alaska	72,234,836	0	0	14,117	0	14,117	72,220,719
Arizona	12,204,188	0	0	0	0	0	12,204,188
Arkansas	1,069,199	0	0	0	0	0	1,069,199
California	15,364,784	6,336	0	608	501	1,109	15,370,011
Colorado /j/	8,336,138	928	0	0	0	0	8,337,066
Florida	28,818	0	0	0	0	0	28,818
Idaho	11,614,828	1,131	0	80	0	80	11,615,879
Illinois	20	0	0	0	0	0	20
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	56,969	0	0	0	0	0	56,969
Maryland	548	0	0	0	0	0	548
Michigan	735	0	0	0	0	0	735
Minnesota	1,446	0	0	0	0	0	1,446
Mississippi	65,218	0	0	0	0	0	65,218
Missouri	59	0	0	0	0	0	59
Montana /k/	7,989,642	160	0	200	0	200	7,989,602
Nebraska	6,354	0	0	0	0	0	6,354
Nevada	46,977,225	0	0	4,254	0	4,254	46,972,971
New Mexico	14,093,947	2,568	0	0	0	0	14,096,515
North Dakota	59,970	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	58,970
Ohio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	1,975	0	0	0	0	0	1,975

Table 1-4.

**PUBLIC LANDS UNDER JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT,
FISCAL YEAR 2016--continued**

	2015	2016	2016	2016	2016	2016
State	Grand Total	Acquisitions	Restorations	Disposal	Withdrawn/ Reserved	Grand Total
	<i>Acres /a/</i>	<i>Increase Acres /b/</i>	<i>Increase Acres /c/</i>	<i>Total Increase Acres /d/</i>	<i>Decrease Acres /e/</i>	<i>Total Decrease Acres /g/</i>
Oregon	16,145,403	61	0	61	547	547
South Dakota /l/	274,526	0	0	0	359	359
Texas	11,833	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	22,820,768	638	0	638	168	168
Virginia	805	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	429,083	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	2,324	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming /j/	18,375,058	0	0	0	33	33
Total	248,192,419	11,822	0	11,822	21,333	21,867
					534	(10,045)
						248,182,374

Note: Public lands under jurisdiction of the BLM are those lands and interest in lands owned by the United States and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the BLM, without regard to how the United States acquired ownership, except (1) lands located on the Outer Continental Shelf and (2) lands held for the benefit of American Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos (Section 103(e) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of October 21, 1976, as amended).

/a/ This acreage data is from the 2015 edition of *Public Land Statistics*.

/b/ Lands obtained by the BLM through purchase, donation, condemnation, gift, or exchange.

/c/ Withdrawn/reserved lands administered by another federal agency that have been restored to the BLM's jurisdiction. These lands were withdrawn or reserved for specific public purposes by an Executive order, Secretarial order, act of Congress, or public land order and were removed from the jurisdiction of the BLM and placed under the jurisdiction of another federal agency. The appropriate action has been taken, and these lands have now been returned to the jurisdiction of the BLM.

Table 1-4. PUBLIC LANDS UNDER JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2016—concluded

/d/	Total acres added to the BLM's jurisdiction (sum of acquisitions and restorations).
/e/	Lands that have been disposed of by the BLM under various public land laws. Disposal may be by a patent (deed) or an act of Congress.
/f/	These lands were withdrawn or reserved and designated for a specific public purpose by an Executive order, Secretarial order, act of Congress, or public land order and were removed from the jurisdiction of the BLM and placed under the jurisdiction of another federal agency. The lands will remain under the jurisdiction of another federal agency until the appropriate action has been taken to return the lands to the jurisdiction of the BLM.
/g/	Total acres removed from the BLM's jurisdiction (sum of disposal and withdrawn/reserved).
/h/	Plus or minus change from FY 2015 to FY 2016 (difference between "Total Increase Acres" and "Total Decrease Acres"). Negative numbers in this column are displayed in parentheses.
/i/	Consists of (1) vacant lands (both outside and within grazing districts) that are not withdrawn, reserved, appropriated, or set aside for a specific or designated purpose and that are opened to some or all of the public land laws (the lands are not covered by any nonfederal right or claim other than permits, leases, rights-of-way, and unopened mining claims); (2) land utilization project lands purchased by the Federal Government and administered under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act and subsequently transferred by various Executive orders between 1949 and 1960 from jurisdiction of the U.S. Department of Agriculture to the U.S. Department of the Interior, now administered by the BLM; and (3) withdrawn/reserved lands that have been segregated from the operation of some or all of the public land laws and designated for specific purposes (e.g., BLM-managed national monuments, wilderness, public water reserves, special designated areas, etc.).
/j/	As a result of an audit, the numbers were adjusted from the previous publication's data.
/k/	Montana's acquisitions include 160 acres that were conveyed by warranty deed to United States, and Montana's disposal includes 200 acres that were conveyed by Patent Number 25-2016-0004.
/l/	Part of the decrease in South Dakota includes an administrative jurisdiction of 80 acres that was transferred to Wind Cave National Park.

Table 1-5.

**AREA OF OREGON AND CALIFORNIA (O&C) REVESTED LANDS,
FISCAL YEAR 2016**

Oregon County	O&C Lands /a/	Converted O&C Lands /b/	Special Act O&C Lands /c/	Coos Bay Lands /d/	Total
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Benton	51,439	0	1,720	0	53,159
Clackamas	52,448	35,949	5,688	0	94,085
Columbia	10,960	0	0	0	10,960
Coos	99,038	23,002	0	59,914	181,954
Curry	36,681	56,735	0	0	93,416
Douglas	617,679	95,641	0	14,633	727,953
Jackson	389,564	25,332	20,971	0	435,867
Josephine	259,100	109,244	182	0	368,526
Klamath	46,199	20,962	0	0	67,161
Lane	279,554	95,293	0	0	374,847
Lincoln	8,773	0	0	0	8,773
Linn	85,265	520	0	0	85,785
Marion	20,707	0	0	0	20,707
Multnomah	4,208	0	0	0	4,208
Polk	40,491	0	1,160	0	41,651
Tillamook	38,307	0	0	0	38,307
Washington	11,380	0	0	0	11,380
Yamhill	33,003	0	0	0	33,003
Total	2,084,796	462,678	29,721	74,547	2,651,742

Table 1-5. AREA OF OREGON AND CALIFORNIA (O&C) REVESTED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2016--concluded

/a/	These lands are administered by the BLM. They include O&C timber on nonfederal land on 100 acres in Clackamas County, 160 acres in Columbia County, and 123 acres in Yamhill County.
/b/	Under the provisions of the Converted Lands Act of June 24, 1954 (68 Stat. 271), these lands were declared to be revested O&C railroad grant lands. They were placed under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture to be administered with national forest lands, with all revenues derived from such lands to be handled in accordance with the provisions of Title II of the Oregon and California Revested Lands Sustained Yield Management Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 874), as amended by the act of June 24, 1954 (68 Stat. 271).
/c/	Certain O&C areas were set aside by various acts of Congress to be administered by the U.S. Forest Service without losing their O&C identity. The lands in Benton, Clackamas, Jackson, and Polk Counties are watershed lands, while the land in Josephine County is an administrative site.
/d/	Administered by the BLM; excludes Coos Bay Wagon Road timber on 87 acres of nonfederal land in Coos County.

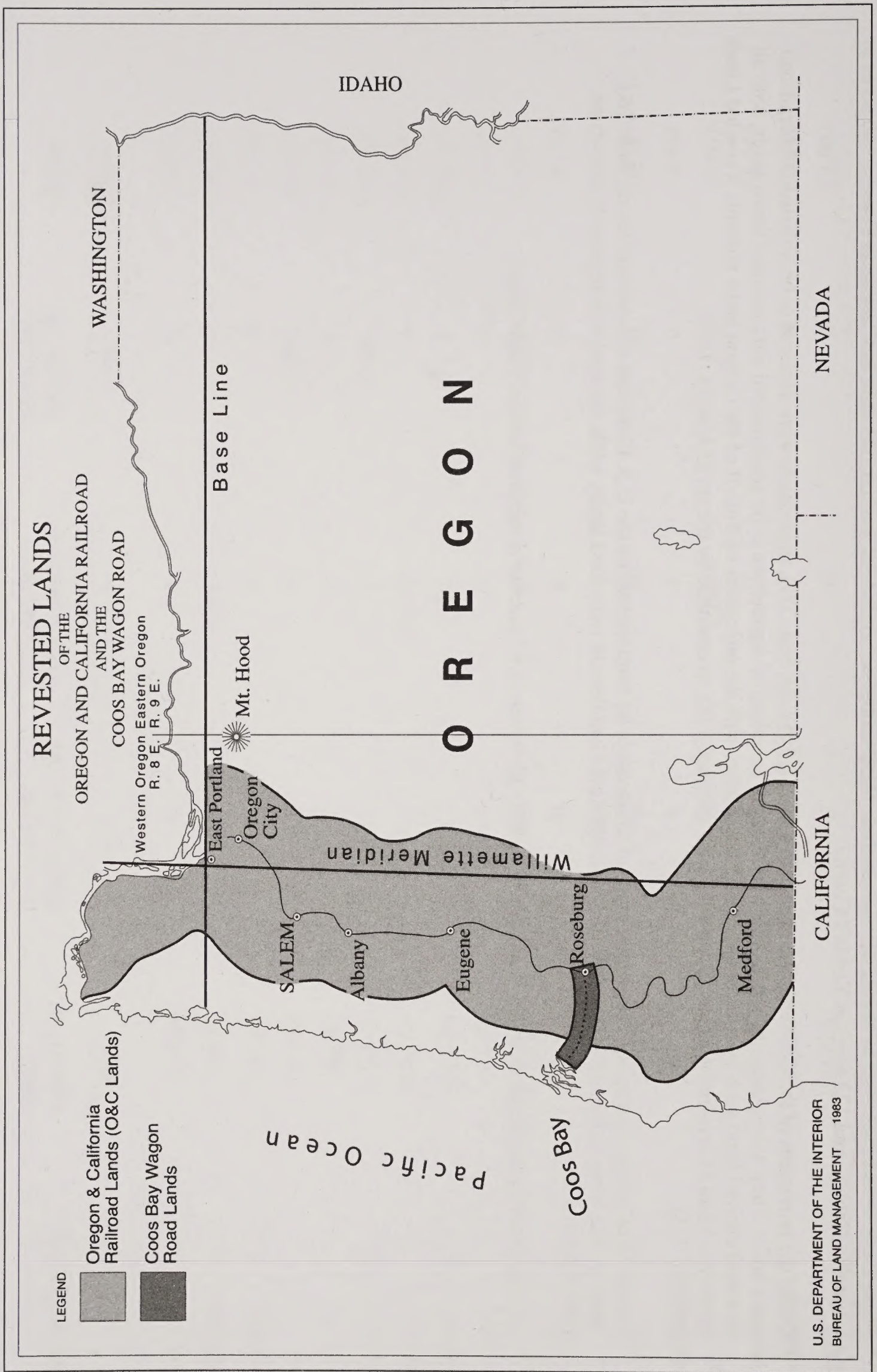


Table 1-6.

**WITHDRAWALS, REVOCATIONS, MODIFICATIONS,
EXTENSIONS, AND EXPIRATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2016**

	Withdrawals	Revocations	Modifications	Extensions	Expirations
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
ALASKA					
U.S. Forest Service	0	0	0	22.51	0
Total Alaska	0	0	0	22.51	0
ARIZONA					
Bureau of Indian Affairs	293.00	0	0	0	0
U.S. Forest Service	0	296.00	0	0	1,665.24
Total Arizona	293.00	296.00	0	0	1,665.24
CALIFORNIA					
Department of the Navy	501.43	0	0	0	0
U.S. Forest Service	0	0	0	45.00	0
Total California	501.43	0	0	45.00	0
COLORADO					
Bureau of Land Management	0	0	0	0	175.00
U.S. Forest Service	0	21.91	0	0	401.00
Total Colorado	0	21.91	0	0	576.00
IDAHO					
Bureau of Reclamation	0	8	0	0	0
Total Idaho	0	8	0	0	0
MONTANA					
U.S. Forest Service	0	100.00	0	0	0
Total Montana	0	100.00	0	0	0
NEVADA					
Department of Energy	0	0	0	0	308,600.00
Total Nevada	0	0	0	0	308,600.00

Table 1-6.

**WITHDRAWALS, REVOCATIONS, MODIFICATIONS,
EXTENSIONS, AND EXPIRATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2016
—continued**

	Withdrawals	Revocations	Modifications	Extensions	Expirations
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
NEW MEXICO					
Bureau of Land Management	3,364.65	0	0	0	790.00
Total New Mexico	3,364.65	0	0	0	790.00
OREGON					
Bureau of Land Management	0	23,878.22	0	0	0
U.S. Forest Service	0	0	0	4,921.00	86.85
Total Oregon	0	23,878.22	0	4,921.00	86.85
UTAH					
Bureau of Land Management	747.10	0	0	0	0
Total Utah	747.10	0	0	0	0
WASHINGTON					
National Park Service	0	0	0	3.25	0
U.S. Forest Service	0	0	0	0	1,712.50
Total Washington	0	0	0	3.25	1,712.50
WYOMING					
Bureau of Land Management	1,702.48	0	0	0	0
Bureau of Reclamation	32.56	0	0	0	0
U.S. Forest Service	4,586.00	0	0	0	77.00
Total Wyoming	6,321.04	0	0	0	77.00
GRAND TOTAL	11,227.22	24,304.13	0	4,991.76	313,507.59
	Withdrawals	Revocations	Modifications	Extensions	Expirations
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
SUMMARY BY AGENCY					
Bureau of Indian Affairs	293.00	0	0	0	0
Bureau of Land Management	5,814.23	23,878.22	0	0	965.00
Bureau of Reclamation	32.56	8.00	0	0	0
Department of Energy	0	0	0	0	308,600.00
Department of the Navy	501.43	0	0	0	0
National Park Service	0	0	0	3.25	0
U.S. Forest Service	4,586.00	417.91	0	4,988.51	3,942.59
GRAND TOTAL	11,227.22	24,304.13	0	4,991.76	313,507.59

**Table 1-6. WITHDRAWALS, REVOCATIONS, MODIFICATIONS, EXTENSIONS, AND EXPIRATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2016
-concluded**

Note: The figures in this table are a compilation of withdrawals, revocations, modifications, extensions, and expirations that were administratively made by the Secretary of the Interior. The withdrawals are for a specific duration that can vary from less than 1 year to 50 years, with a provision for extension if the withdrawal is still needed.

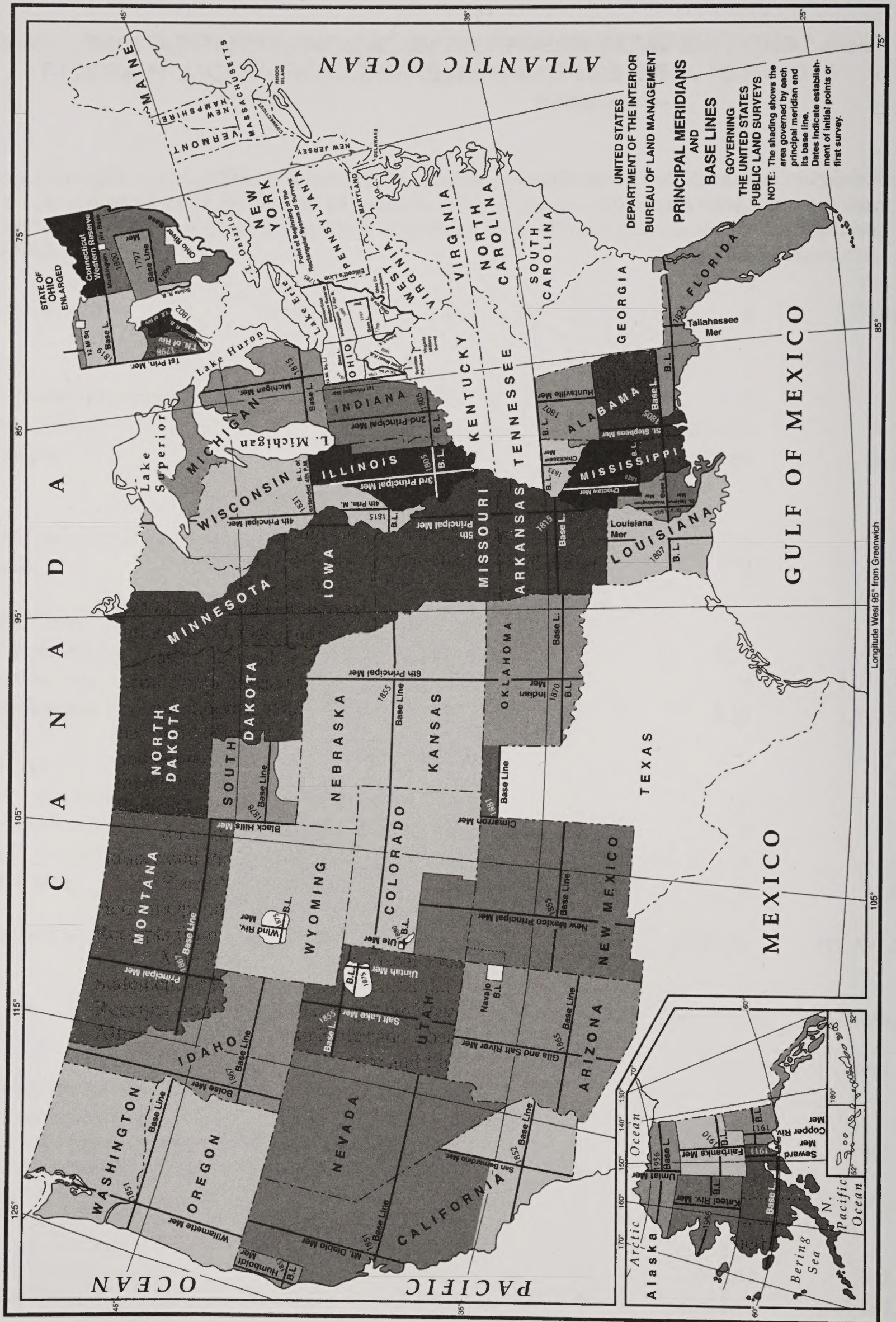


Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2016

Bureau of Land Management Lands

Field Accomplishments /a/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Monuments Set
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska	2,647	890	22	2,195
Arizona	10	46	0	65
Arkansas	0	7	0	3
California	1	94	7	174
Colorado	0	54	4	63
Idaho	0	304	0	283
Montana	0	32	0	26
Nevada	0	147	0	338
New Mexico	10	10	0	66
North Dakota	0	47	0	66
Oregon	20	37	0	48
Texas	0	0	5	12
Utah	0	815	1	625
Wyoming	0	187	0	284
Total	2,688	2,670	39	4,248

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2016--continued

Bureau of Land Management Lands

Office Accomplishments /b/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed	Standards for Boundary Evidence
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Miles	Certificates
Alaska	2,632,164	659,696	1,068,819	5,299	64
Arizona	0	0	0	0	11
Arkansas	0	39	0	7	1
California	10,080	4,790	0	114	69
Colorado	0	12,127	0	138	80
Idaho	0	5,283	0	79	14
Maryland	0	0	0	1	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	1
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	48
Montana	0	175	0	15	20
Nevada	0	4,491	0	48	93
New Mexico	0	3,091	18	55	22
New York	0	0	0	0	2
North Dakota	0	2,505	0	56	1
Ohio	0	0	0	0	8
Oregon	0	7,022	84	205	33
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	1
Utah	5,692	72,396	0	480	100
Washington	3	1,126	0	17	3
Wyoming	0	7,197	0	65	482
Total	2,647,939	779,938	1,068,921	6,579	1,053

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2016--continued

Bureau of Indian Affairs Lands

Field Accomplishments /a/

Geographic State	Field Accomplishments /a/				Monuments Set
	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Number	
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Number</i>	
Alaska	2	15	12	359	
Arizona	120	97	0	226	
California	0	3	1	28	
Idaho	0	90	0	76	
Kansas	2	9	0	10	
Massachusetts	0	5	0	9	
Mississippi	0	8	0	25	
Montana	0	119	0	115	
Nebraska	0	25	0	145	
New Mexico	73	19	0	119	
Oklahoma	3	5	0	30	
South Dakota	0	14	0	33	
Utah	147	31	4	202	
Washington	1	0	0	6	
Total	348	440	17	1,383	

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2016--continued

Bureau of Indian Affairs Lands

Office Accomplishments /b/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Office Accomplishments /b/			Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed	Standards for Boundary Evidence
		Resurveys	Special Surveys	Miles		
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Certificates</i>	
Alaska	280	0	541	33	192	
Arizona	52,531	1,820	0	270	5	
California	0	5,280	0	59	100	
Florida	0	0	0	0	3	
Georgia	0	0	0	0	2	
Idaho	0	5,291	0	54	9	
Indiana	0	0	0	0	16	
Iowa	0	0	0	0	6	
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	5	
Maine	0	0	0	0	3	
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	1	
Michigan	0	0	0	0	36	
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	71	
Mississippi	0	1,147	0	33	6	
Montana	0	1,220	0	13	29	
Nebraska	0	7,080	0	67	10	
New Mexico	28,040	307	0	113	38	
New York	0	0	0	0	165	
North Carolina	0	0	0	0	1	
Oklahoma	0	640	0	8	46	
Oregon	0	0	0	0	10	
South Dakota	0	1,079	0	14	0	
Utah	43,954	640	0	182	0	
Washington	0	0	0	0	113	
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	41	
Total	124,805	24,504	541	846	908	

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2016—continued

Other Agency Lands

Field Accomplishments /a/

Geographic State	Field Accomplishments /a/			Monuments Set
	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	
	Miles	Miles	Miles	Number
Alaska /c/	1	0	0	0
Arizona /d/	7	7	7	31
Arizona /e/	4	24	0	23
California /d/	0	51	1	155
California /f/	0	1	2	18
California /g/	0	9	0	32
California /h/	13	48	13	103
California /i/	0	1	0	3
Colorado /i/	0	47	5	37
Colorado /f/	0	0	2	0
Colorado /d/	4	10	103	69
Colorado /g/	0	72	29	46
Idaho /d/	0	38	0	5
Idaho /e/	0	13	0	0
Idaho /g/	0	15	0	17
Massachusetts /e/	0	13	0	23
Nevada /e/	0	0	0	21
Nevada /g/	0	0	0	7
New Mexico /d/	0	0	8	0
New Mexico /j/	13	4	0	55
Oregon /e/	7	3	0	34
Oregon /f/	1	1	0	2
South Dakota /f/	0	19	0	33
Wyoming /f/	0	1	0	9
Wyoming /d/	0	9	0	26
Total	50	386	170	749

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2016--continued

Other Agency Lands

Office Accomplishments /b/

Geographic State	Original Surveys		Resurveys		Special Surveys		Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed		Standards for Boundary Evidence
	Acres		Acres		Acres		Miles		
Alaska	0		0		162		4		0
Arizona	0		4,612		0		100		0
California	5,394		39,575		0		326		1
Colorado	0		10,506		0		0		0
Idaho	0		3,085		0		37		0
Massachusetts	0		759		0		6		0
Minnesota	0		4,931		0		100		0
Nebraska	0		2,240		0		23		0
Nevada	0		1,981		0		17		0
Oregon	0		900		0		12		0
South Dakota	0		2,880		0		24		0
Washington	0		12		0		3		0
Wyoming	0		8,000		0		80		5
Total	5,394		79,481		162		732		6

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2016--continued

Geographic State	Grand Totals			
	Field Accomplishments /a/			
	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Monuments Set
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska	2,650	905	34	2,554
Arizona	141	174	7	345
Arkansas	0	7	0	3
California	14	207	24	513
Colorado	4	183	143	215
Idaho	0	460	0	381
Kansas	2	9	0	10
Massachusetts	0	18	0	32
Mississippi	0	8	0	25
Montana	0	151	0	141
Nebraska	0	25	0	145
Nevada	0	147	0	366
New Mexico	96	33	8	240
North Dakota	0	47	0	66
Oklahoma	3	5	0	30
Oregon	28	41	0	84
South Dakota	0	33	0	66
Texas	0	0	5	12
Utah	147	846	5	827
Washington	1	0	0	6
Wyoming	0	197	0	319
Total	3,086	3,496	226	6,380

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2016--continued

Grand Totals

Office Accomplishments /b/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed	Standards for Boundary Evidence
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Certificates</i>
Alaska	2,632,444	659,696	1,069,522	5,336	256
Arizona	52,531	6,432	0	370	16
Arkansas	0	39	0	7	1
California	15,474	49,645	0	499	170
Colorado	0	22,633	0	138	80
Florida	0	0	0	0	3
Georgia	0	0	0	0	2
Idaho	0	13,659	0	170	23
Indiana	0	0	0	0	16
Iowa	0	0	0	0	6
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	5
Maine	0	0	0	0	3
Maryland	0	0	0	1	0
Massachusetts	0	759	0	6	1
Michigan	0	0	0	0	36
Minnesota	0	4,931	0	100	72
Mississippi	0	1,147	0	33	54

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2016–continued

Grand Totals

Office Accomplishments /b/–continued

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed	Standards for Boundary Evidence
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Certificates</i>
Montana	0	1,395	0	28	49
Nebraska	0	9,320	0	90	10
Nevada	0	6,472	0	65	93
New Mexico	28,040	3,398	18	168	60
New York	0	0	0	0	167
North Carolina	0	0	0	0	1
North Dakota	0	2,505	0	56	1
Ohio	0	0	0	0	8
Oklahoma	0	640	0	8	46
Oregon	0	7,922	84	217	43
South Dakota	0	3,959	0	38	1
Utah	49,646	73,036	0	662	100
Washington	3	1,138	0	20	116
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	41
Wyoming	0	15,197	0	145	487
Total	2,778,138	883,923	1,069,624	8,157	1,967

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2016--continued

Geographic State	Plats Accepted			Protraction Diagrams Approved /k/
	Field Surveys	Supplemental Plats	Number	
Alaska	254	8	0	0
Arizona	13	0	0	0
California	68	38	0	0
Colorado	36	0	0	0
Idaho	14	1	0	0
Maryland	1	0	0	0
Massachusetts	1	0	0	0
Minnesota	1	0	0	0
Mississippi	2	0	0	0
Montana	4	0	0	0
Nebraska	5	3	0	0
Nevada	18	2	0	0
New Mexico	14	3	0	0
North Dakota	2	3	0	0
Oklahoma	1	0	0	0
Oregon	32	0	0	0
South Dakota	3	0	0	0
Utah	38	1	0	0
Washington	9	0	0	0
Wyoming	19	0	0	0
Total	535	59	0	0

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2016—continued

Public Land Survey System Dataset //

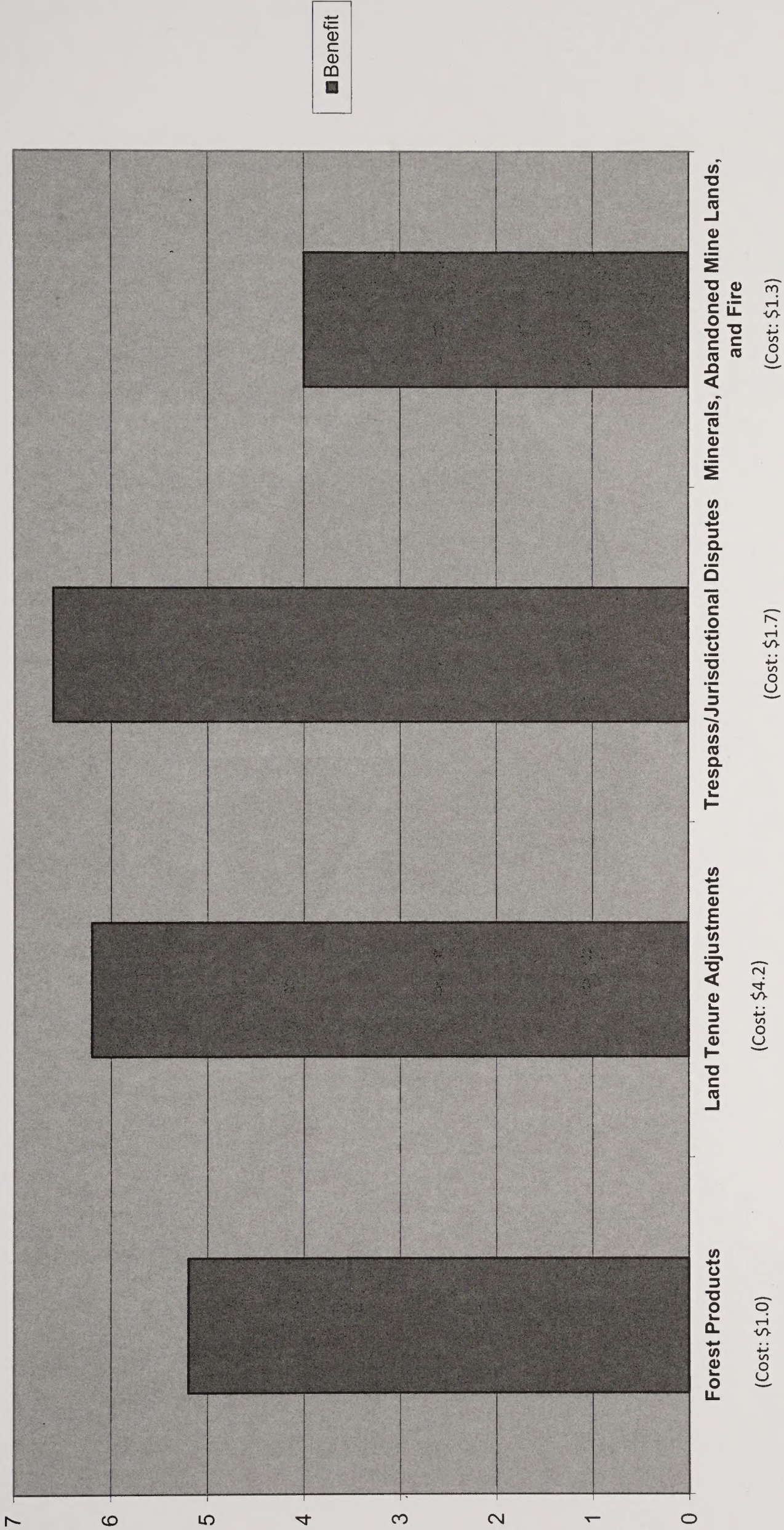
Geographic State	Total in State	Number Planned	Number Computed /m/	GIS Validated /n/
	<i>Townships</i>	<i>Townships</i>	<i>Townships</i>	<i>Townships</i>
Alaska	18,565	18,565	6,062	5,399
Arizona	3,412	3,412	3,410	3,410
California	4,815	4,665	4,595	4,595
Colorado	3,059	2,959	2,970	3,059
Eastern States	n/a	n/a	2,154	1,970
Idaho	2,490	2,490	2,418	2,418
Montana	4,191	4,191	4,191	4,191
Nevada	3,377	3,215	3,215	3,215
New Mexico	3,288	3,288	3,286	3,286
North Dakota	2,047	2,047	2,047	2,047
Oklahoma	2,078	2,078	1,880	1,880
Oregon	2,897	2,897	2,859	2,859
South Dakota	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100
Utah	2,565	2,534	2,534	2,534
Washington	2,087	2,087	906	906
Wyoming	2,889	2,748	2,748	2,748
Total	59,860	59,276	47,375	46,617

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2016—concluded

/a/	The accomplishments reported under “Field Accomplishments” are those miles and monuments that were reported during the actual field survey process. Distances to tri-stations are not reportable.
/b/	The accomplishments reported under “Office Accomplishments” are those acres and miles that were reported after the approval of the survey plat and field notes. Distances to tri-stations are not reportable.
/c/	U.S. Air Force.
/d/	U.S. Forest Service.
/e/	Bureau of Reclamation.
/f/	National Park Service.
/g/	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
/h/	Department of Defense.
/i/	Natural Resources Conservation Service.
/j/	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
/k/	Protraction diagrams are generally produced for the U.S. Forest Service but may represent unsurveyed land managed by any agency.
/l/	The Public Land Survey System Dataset results from the computation of coordinates, in latitude and longitude, to corners of the Public Land Survey System and is intended for use in a land or geographic information system, not for boundary determination.
/m/	Townships for which all coordinate data have been computed.
/n/	“GIS Validated” refers to townships for which the entire Public Land Survey System Dataset process has been completed; these have been submitted for posting on the internet.

Cadastral Survey Costs and Benefits to the BLM for 2016 Field Work Performed During the Fiscal Year

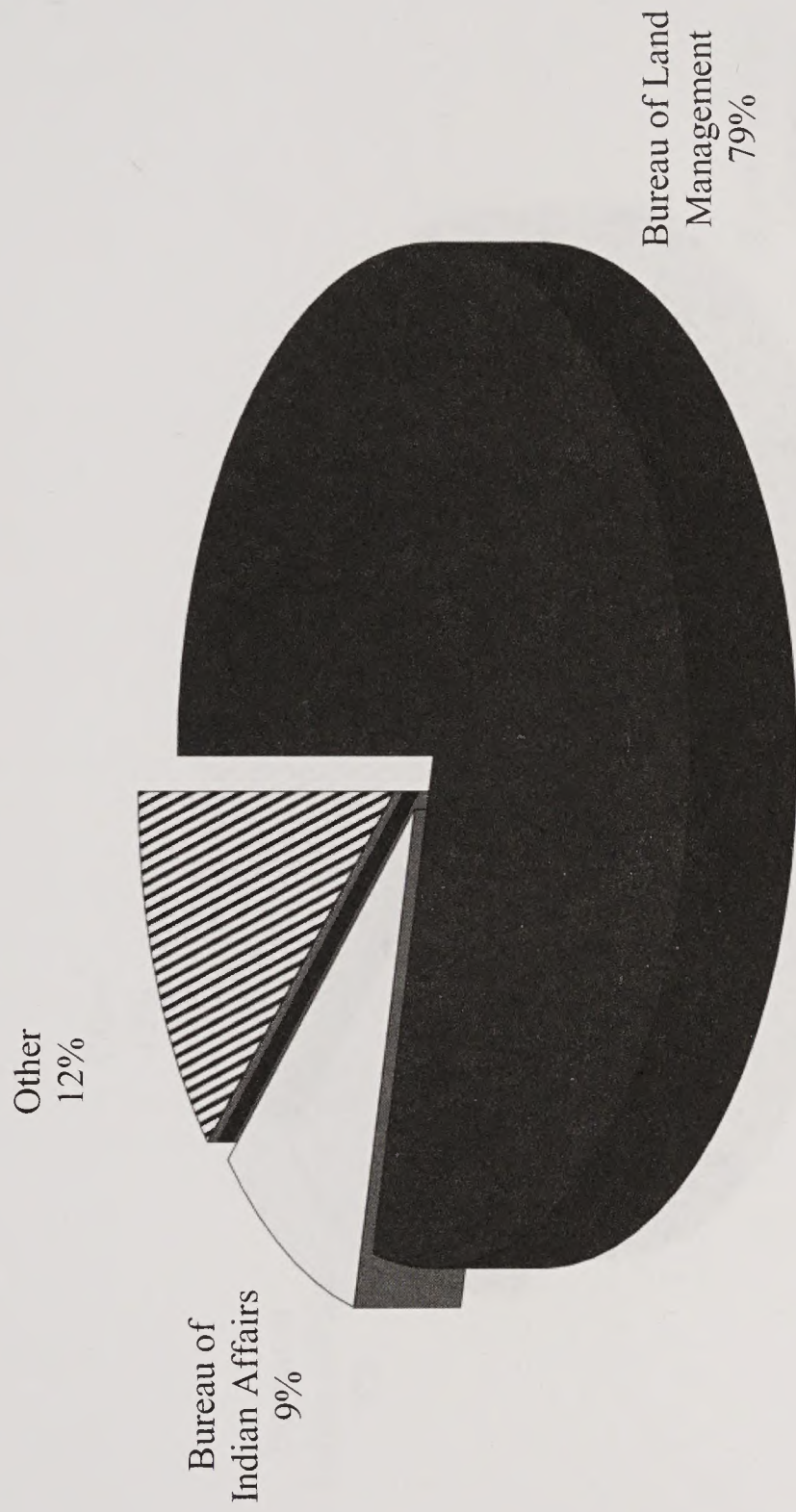
Reported in Millions of Dollars



Total Cost: \$8.2 million
Total Benefit: \$22.0 million

2016 Cadastral Survey Field Accomplishments

Percentage of Work Performed by Agency



2016 Cadastral Survey Office Accomplishments

Percentage of Work Performed by Agency

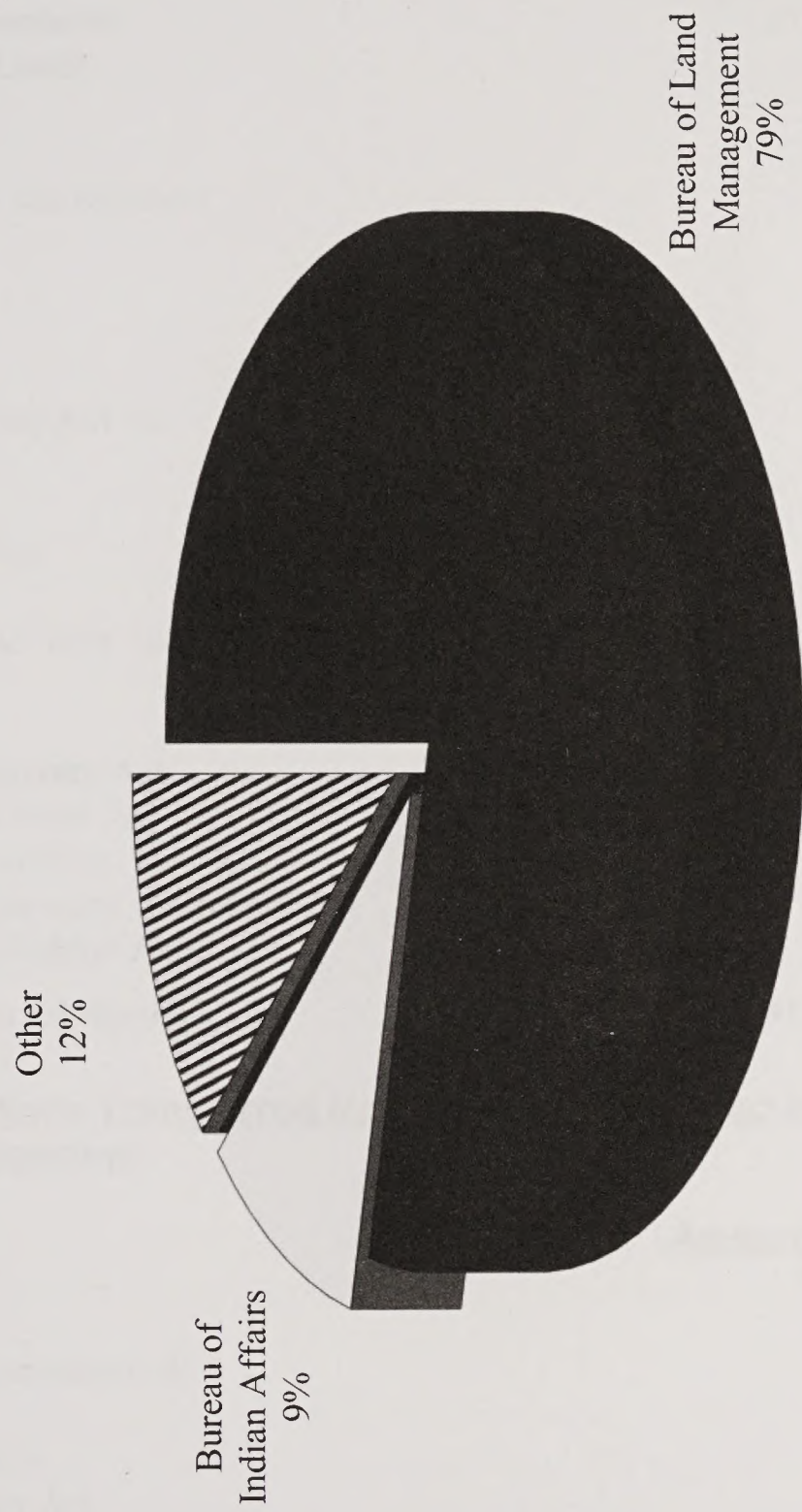


Table 1-8.

OBLIGATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS RECEIVED, FISCAL YEAR 2016

Obligations of Appropriations Made to the Bureau of Land Management

<u>Appropriation Title</u>	<u>Amount Obligated</u>
Management of Lands and Resources	\$1,192,156,200
Oregon and California Grant Lands	116,918,904
Working Capital	68,981,484
Payments to States /a/	47,443,540
Southern Nevada Public Land Management	30,647,300
Cost Recovery	25,826,987
Helium	25,752,731
Trust	21,025,415
Energy Act Funds /b/	18,680,380
Recreation and Public Lands Support /c/	18,337,266
Land Acquisition	15,915,487
Range Improvements	8,882,897
Forest Recovery and Restoration	8,439,211
Road Maintenance	2,847,445
Lincoln County Land Act Land Sales /d/	1,885,569
Construction and Access	1,436,059
Quarters	577,947
Construction and Access - Recovery Act	550,000
Stewardship Contract Product Sales /e/	40,171
Naval Oil Shale Reserve Restoration	0
Management of Lands and Resources - Recovery Act	0
Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act	0
Total of BLM Appropriations Obligated	\$1,606,344,992

Obligations of Appropriations Transferred from Other Bureaus and Agencies to the Bureau of Land Management

<u>Appropriation Title</u>	<u>Amount Obligated</u>
Federal Firefighting	\$579,368,647
Hazardous Materials	6,098,770
Natural Resource Damage Assessment /f/	634,396
Federal Highways	0
Forest Protection and Utilization	0
Federal Firefighting - Recovery Act	0
Total of Transferred Appropriations Obligated	\$586,101,813
Grand Total of Obligations	\$2,192,446,805

Table 1-8.

**OBLIGATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS RECEIVED
FISCAL YEAR 2016–concluded**

Note: Totals may be slightly off due to rounding.

- /a/ Previous legislation expired at the end of FY 2015. In FY 2016, the U.S. Forest Service calculated the payments and provided the BLM with the amount obligated.
- /b/ Public Law 109-58, Energy Policy Act of 2005, established the “Energy Act Funds” as follows: Title III, Subtitle F, Section 361, Federal onshore oil and gas leasing and permitting practices; Title III, Subtitle D, Section 331, Transfer of administrative jurisdiction and environmental remediation, Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 2, Kern County, California; and Title II, Subtitle B, Geothermal Energy.
- /c/ Funded from recreation fees and demonstration site collections to support public lands and recreation. Other recreation obligations are included in “Management of Lands and Resources.”
- /d/ Public Law 106-298, the Lincoln County Land Act, authorizes the gross proceeds of sales of land to be distributed as follows: 5 percent for general education in the State of Nevada and Lincoln County; 10 percent for normal county budgeting procedures, with emphasis given to schools; and 85 percent of collections and the subsequent interest from investment for retention by the BLM and any other participating agencies.
- /e/ The 2003 Omnibus Appropriations Bill (Public Law 108-7), Section 323, amended Section 347 of the 1999 Omnibus Appropriations (Public Law 105-277), which originally granted the U.S. Forest Service pilot stewardship contracting authority. It states that, until September 30, 2013, “the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management, via agreement or contract as appropriate, may enter into stewardship contracting projects with private persons or other public or private entities to perform services to achieve land management goals for the national forests and the public lands that meet local and rural community needs.”
- /f/ Used to identify potential hazardous waste locations and to restore land and resource health at known hazardous waste sites.

PART 2

HEALTHY AND PRODUCTIVE LANDS

In support of the BLM's mission to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations, a variety of programs carry out projects in a coordinated manner to support healthy, productive lands. Public lands are healthy and productive when the natural environmental processes that keep them functioning are maintained and self-sustaining. Healthy, productive public lands are a product of careful management in the form of resource conservation, restoration, and use. This requires coordination across programs within the BLM, as well as with partner agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and members of the public.

Table 2-1, Percentage of Rangeland Acreage by Ecological Status by State, provides a summary of the ecological site inventories conducted by the BLM. Ecological site inventories are visits to specific sites on public lands where scientists collect information on vegetation, soil, and water conditions. This information provides land managers with information to help determine the capacity of the land for various uses (livestock grazing, wildlife, recreation, mineral exploration, etc.) and to help assess the status of resource management objectives in land use plans.

Table 2-2, Condition of Riparian-Wetland Areas, shows a summary of the condition of riparian and wetland areas in each state. Riparian-wetland areas (streams, creeks, rivers, lakes, etc.) constitute a small percentage of the public lands, but their benefits far exceed their acreage. Scientists visit streams and collect data on vegetation, landform, and large woody debris to figure out the status of these areas. Riparian and wetland areas are considered to be functioning properly when adequate vegetation, landform, and woody debris are present to reduce the speed of fast-moving water during high flow events.

Table 2-3, Resource Conservation and Improvement Accomplishments, provides a quick look at some of the many projects that the BLM completed during the past year for conservation, rehabilitation, and development of public lands. These projects stabilize soils, maintain or improve water quality, reduce siltation and salinity, reduce surface runoff, and control flooding. They also assist in improving ecologic site conditions (Table 2-1), promoting healthy riparian-wetland areas (Table 2-2), and enhancing the overall health of the environment.

Table 2-4, Forest Development Accomplishments in Acres, reports the numerous reforestation and improvement projects that the BLM completed during the past year for restoring forest ecosystems on public lands.

Table 2-5, Types of Wildlife Habitat on Public Lands in the Conterminous 48 States, reports the various types and amounts of wildlife habitats (shrub/scrub, deciduous forest, woody wetlands, open water, etc.) that exist on public lands in the "lower 48" states. These lands offer feeding, roosting, breeding, nesting, and refuge areas for a wide variety of wildlife.

Table 2-6, Types of Wildlife Habitat on Public Lands in Alaska, reports the various types and amounts of wildlife habitats (shrub/scrub, deciduous forest, woody wetlands, open water, etc.) that exist on public lands in Alaska. As with the public lands in the lower 48 states (Table 2-5), these lands in Alaska are important for wildlife.

Table 2-7, Fish, Wildlife, and Plant Conservation Activities Completed, shows projects undertaken to conserve fish, wildlife, and plants on public lands. These conservation efforts are accomplished in cooperation with state fish and wildlife agencies, federal agencies, conservation groups, and a variety of public and private partners.

Table 2-8, Emergency Fire Stabilization and Rehabilitation Projects, describes the BLM's fire rehabilitation efforts. These projects stabilize soils and restore watersheds after wildfires to protect the environment from erosion and invasive weeds. They also help reduce threats to public health and safety and minimize the potential for the recurrence of wildfire. The number and acreage of fire rehabilitation projects closely follow the amount of wildfires during the past year on public lands.

Table 2-1. PERCENTAGE OF RANGELAND ACREAGE BY ECOLOGICAL STATUS BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2016

		Percentage by Ecological Status /a/			
	Percentage of Acres Inventoried /b/	Potential Natural Community			Early Seral
		Late Seral	Mid Seral	Early Seral	
Arizona	58	43	39	10	
California	18	21	44	31	
Colorado	60	30	37	25	
Idaho	74	24	41	32	
Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota	77	66	24	1	
Nevada	45	37	45	13	
New Mexico	74	26	38	31	
Oregon and Washington	78	35	54	9	
Utah	63	31	45	13	
Wyoming	58	36	30	6	
Total Bureauwide	59	35	41	15	

Note: The BLM's inventory of the ecological status of rangelands is used to report on the condition of rangelands as mandated in the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978. The "Total Bureauwide" figures represent averages weighted by the individual acreages present in each state.

/a/ Expressed in degree of similarity of present vegetation to the potential natural, or climax, plant community: Potential Natural Community = 76–100 percent similarity; Late Seral = 51–75 percent similarity; Mid Seral = 26–50 percent similarity; Early Seral = 0–25 percent similarity. Due to rounding, the percentages in these four categories may not add to 100 percent.

/b/ The percent of each state's acreage within grazing allotments that has been inventoried using the ecological site inventory (ESI) or the soil-vegetation inventory method (changes in total acreage inventoried in FY 2016 and changes in the acreage within each state in FY 2016 may account for slight differences in these percentages as compared with FY 2015 data). ESIs are being conducted to fill data gaps. This table is updated annually to reflect new data and changes in seral stages. The percentage of acres inventoried in FY 2016 is less than what was reported before FY 2004 because now only the acres actually categorized to seral stage are reported. Acres that could not be categorized to seral stage were reported as unclassified in reports before FY 2004 and are no longer reported in this table.

Table 2-2.

CONDITION OF RIPARIAN-WETLAND AREAS, FISCAL YEAR 2016

Condition of Riparian Areas – Miles /a/

State	Proper Functioning Condition /b/	Functioning At-Risk (FAR) /c/				Non- Functional /d/	Unknown /e/	Total /f/
		Trend Up	Trend Not Apparent	Trend Down	Total FAR			
Alaska	107,521 100%	30 0%	0 0%	0 0%	30 0%	14 0%	0 0%	107,565
Arizona	361 42%	136 16%	240 28%	68 8%	444 52%	21 2%	36 4%	862
California	1,094 54%	362 18%	253 13%	32 2%	647 32%	70 3%	200 10%	2,011
Colorado	2,731 63%	423 10%	566 13%	142 3%	1,131 26%	398 9%	54 1%	4,314
Eastern States	5 100%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	5
Idaho	2,256 53%	343 8%	1,205 28%	124 3%	1,672 39%	231 5%	112 3%	4,271
Montana	2,725 53%	393 8%	757 15%	141 3%	1,291 25%	123 2%	1,034 20%	5,173
Nevada	881 33%	445 17%	338 13%	512 19%	1,295 49%	468 18%	20 1%	2,664
New Mexico	232 50%	103 22%	63 14%	29 6%	195 42%	24 5%	10 2%	461
Oregon	5,157 26%	2,058 10%	1,050 5%	386 2%	3,494 18%	333 2%	10,767 55%	19,751
Utah	3,244 62%	507 10%	764 15%	366 7%	1,637 31%	313 6%	56 1%	5,250
Wyoming	1,825 42%	698 16%	915 21%	630 14%	2,243 51%	247 6%	55 1%	4,370
Total Lower 48	20,511 42%	5,468 11%	6,151 13%	2,430 5%	14,049 29%	2,228 5%	12,344 25%	49,132
Total BLM	128,032 82%	5,498 4%	6,151 4%	2,430 2%	14,079 9%	2,242 1%	12,344 8%	156,697

**Table 2-2. CONDITION OF RIPARIAN-WETLAND AREAS,
FISCAL YEAR 2016—continued**

Condition of Wetland Areas – Acres /g/								
State	Proper Functioning Condition /b/	Functioning At-Risk (FAR) /c/				Non- Functional /d/	Unknown /e/	Total /f/
		Trend Up	Trend Not Apparent	Trend Down	Total FAR			
Alaska	12,409,056 99%	137 0%	0 0%	0 0%	137 0%	0 0%	143,105 1%	12,552,298
Arizona	351 2%	17,838 80%	111 0%	100 0%	18,049 81%	3,032 14%	845 4%	22,277
California	4,022 61%	431 7%	1,078 16%	520 8%	2,029 31%	299 5%	266 4%	6,616
Colorado	9,342 73%	434 3%	472 4%	305 2%	1,211 9%	34 0%	2,178 17%	12,765
Eastern States	119 100%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	119
Idaho	1,796 42%	598 14%	459 11%	188 4%	1,245 29%	233 5%	974 23%	4,248
Montana	10,776 25%	1,016 2%	1,654 4%	711 2%	3,381 8%	1,313 3%	27,773 64%	43,243
Nevada	8,845 48%	610 3%	986 5%	1,832 10%	3,428 18%	311 2%	5,952 32%	18,536
New Mexico	1,951 35%	7 0%	228 4%	4 0%	239 4%	1,002 18%	2,396 43%	5,588
Oregon	136,077 78%	1,924 1%	1,418 1%	808 0%	4,150 2%	464 0%	32,719 19%	173,410
Utah	10,018 45%	2,853 13%	2,003 9%	577 3%	5,433 24%	2,053 9%	4,707 21%	22,211
Wyoming	5,222 39%	434 3%	3,067 23%	1,889 14%	5,390 40%	405 3%	2,509 19%	13,526
Total Lower 48	188,519 58%	26,145 8%	11,476 4%	6,934 2%	44,555 14%	9,146 3%	80,319 25%	322,539
Total BLM	12,597,575 98%	26,282 0%	11,476 0%	6,934 0%	44,692 0%	9,146 0%	223,424 2%	12,874,837

**Table 2-2. CONDITION OF RIPARIAN-WETLAND AREAS,
FISCAL YEAR 2016–concluded**

Note: Totals for the columns may appear to be incorrect because the percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.

- /a/ Riparian areas are green zones along flowing water habitats, such as rivers, streams, and creeks (referred to as lotic habitat areas), and are reported in miles.
- /b/ Riparian and wetland areas are functioning properly when adequate vegetation, landform, or large woody debris is present to dissipate energy associated with high flow events.
- /c/ “Functioning at-risk” (FAR) areas are functioning, but an existing soil, water, or vegetation attribute makes them susceptible to degradation. The trend is an assessment of apparent direction of change in conditions either toward or away from site stability. Trend is determined by comparing the present condition with previous photos; by utilizing trend studies, inventories, or other documentation; or by using professional knowledge, judgment, and experience. The lack of historical information on the condition of a site may lead to a “trend not apparent” assessment.
- /d/ Nonfunctional areas do not contain sufficient vegetation, landform, or large woody debris to dissipate energies associated with high flow events.
- /e/ Unknown areas have not been assessed by the BLM.
- /f/ Total miles and acres may show annual variation owing to additional mapping of riparian-wetland areas and improving accuracy when geographic information system tools are used during field inventories. These values will likely continue to change in future years as additional mapping becomes available.
- /g/ Wetland areas are standing water habitats, such as bogs, marshes, wet meadows, and estuaries (referred to as lentic habitat areas), and are reported in acres.

Table 2-3. RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2016

Practice	Units	Arizona	California	Colorado	Idaho	Montana	Nevada	New				Utah	Wyoming	Total
								Mexico	Oregon					
Soil Stabilization and Improvement														
Brush Control	Acres	2,697	271	1,462	2,141	1,520	27,635	68,924	520	211	7,908	113,289		
Seeding/Planting	Acres	0	6,362	150	40	0	5,756	28	0	39	100	12,475		
Soil Stabilization	Acres	0	7,022	0	40	0	4,344	0	0	0	0	11,406		
Herbaceous Weed Control	Acres	332	769	7,182	14,045	19,665	13,938	4,310	102,110	8,346	32,413	203,110		
Water Management														
Detention and Diversion	Quantity	0	0	0	5	2	32	13	0	0	12	64		
Pipelines	Quantity	23	0	24	1	30	10	76	5	1	13	183		
	Miles	17	0	2	2	61	6	106	1	4	16,013	16,212		
Reservoirs	Quantity	0	2	8	0	6	0	0	1	1	4	22		
Springs	Quantity	2	4	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	1	12		
Water	Quantity													
Catchments		0	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	5	10		
	Gallons	0	0	60,000	0	0	0	11,700	1,000	0	1,700	74,400		
Wells	Quantity	10	1	10	2	1	1	7	9	0	1	42		
Storage/Drinking	Quantity	0	0	1	2	0	0	32	0	0	0	35		
	Gallons	0	0	1,000	50,000	0	0	161,850	0	0	0	212,850		
Program Facilities														
Cattle Guards	Quantity	0	0	0	0	9	2	1	4	94	0	110		
Fences	Miles	0	21	7	23	73	17	84	18	4	55	302		

Note: The sources for these data are the BLM Rangeland Improvement Project System and pesticide use reports. Data are for the fiscal year before the *Public Land Statistics* report fiscal year because projects and treatments started in one fiscal year may not be completed until the next. Data are displayed by administrative state boundaries, which differ from geographic state boundaries. For example, BLM Montana administers BLM public lands in North Dakota and South Dakota, too.

Table 2-4. FOREST DEVELOPMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN ACRES, FISCAL YEAR 2016

Administrative State	Reforestation /a/			Stand Productivity /b/	Genetic Tree Improvement /c/	Stand Improvement /d/			Stand Conversion /e/	Pruning /f/
	Planting	Site Preparation	Protection	Fertilization	Planted	Release	Pre-Commercial Thinning	Commercial Thinning		
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	106	0	35	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	468	0	0	0	0
California	120	0	0	0	0	26,984	0	4,902	550	0
Colorado	35	0	0	0	0	221	58	311	0	0
Idaho	368	0	0	0	0	1,297	234	711	0	0
Montana	139	560	1,355	0	0	110	721	1,132	8,095	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,036	2,856	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,154	125	0	0
Oregon	6,123	989	4,439	0	2,731	2,734	4,178	12,260	672	394
–Eastern /g/	861	0	361	0	0	1,225	790	1,630	672	0
–Western /h/	5,262	989	4,078	0	2,731	1,509	3,388	10,630	0	394
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0	822	72	0	0
Wyoming	0	529	130	0	0	175	1,825	135	202	0
Total	6,785	2,078	5,924	0	2,731	32,095	11,992	20,719	12,375	394
Group Total	17,518 (Reforestation)				64,806 (Stand Improvement)					

**Table 2-4. FOREST DEVELOPMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN ACRES, FISCAL YEAR 2016
-concluded**

Note: The unit of measure for all columns is acres.

- /a/ Reforestation is the reestablishment of forest cover, either naturally or artificially.
- /b/ Stand productivity is a cultural practice to improve the growth of trees.
- /c/ Genetic tree improvement is the use of genetically improved seeds or plants when performing reforestation.
- /d/ Stand improvement is an intermediate treatment made to improve the composition, structure, condition, health, and growth of forest or woodland stands. These treatments include release, precommercial thinning, or commercial thinning.
- /e/ Stand conversion is a change from one silvicultural system or from one tree species to another.
- /f/ Pruning is the cutting of lower branches on trees to improve wood quality or reduce fire hazard.
- /g/ Eastern Oregon comprises public lands that include, and extend eastward from, Range 9 East, Willamette Meridian, and all public lands in the State of Washington.
- /h/ Western Oregon comprises the revested Oregon and California (O&C) lands, the reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road lands, and other public lands that include, and extend westward from, Range 8 East, Willamette Meridian.

Table 2-5.

**TYPES OF WILDLIFE HABITAT ON PUBLIC LANDS IN THE
CONTERMINOUS 48 STATES, FISCAL YEAR 2016**

Administrative State	Shrub/Scrub	Herbaceous	Deciduous Forest	Evergreen Forest	Mixed Forest
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Arizona	10,866,945	493,577	9,190	580,609	519
California	13,054,287	571,065	32,918	705,431	107,169
Colorado	4,340,968	493,943	500,448	2,772,264	14,571
Idaho	8,634,708	2,316,066	22,019	574,341	1,412
Montana	1,717,172	5,666,235	9,099	802,418	3,035
Nevada	37,895,448	2,029,405	20,658	4,404,392	8,069
New Mexico	10,580,344	1,982,139	954	689,080	308
Oregon	12,549,247	736,492	9,524	2,158,777	172,463
Utah	14,664,518	1,716,961	82,477	3,609,550	4,325
Wyoming	13,308,698	3,358,232	33,420	465,980	7,943
Total	127,612,335	19,364,115	720,707	16,762,842	319,814

Table 2-5. TYPES OF WILDLIFE HABITAT ON PUBLIC LANDS IN THE CONTERMINOUS 48 STATES, FISCAL YEAR 2016—concluded

Administrative State	Woody Wetlands	Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands	Barren Land	Open Water	Other
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Arizona	24,266	6,774	124,225	7,525	70,580
California	6,004	9,266	1,636,398	99,084	119,574
Colorado	30,308	6,268	133,384	14,851	47,126
Idaho	13,497	5,698	135,557	14,502	110,676
Montana	21,875	12,335	43,477	24,535	51,457
Nevada	22,213	12,438	1,377,321	7,776	174,955
New Mexico	7,745	3,498	158,966	8,176	56,684
Oregon	7,263	18,179	294,137	74,360	135,851
Utah	39,307	10,237	2,483,110	30,305	144,912
Wyoming	21,130	31,962	190,472	6,121	74,661
Total	193,608	116,655	6,577,047	287,235	986,476

Note: This table reflects the broad spectrum of wildlife habitat and the wide variety of associated species present on public lands in the contiguous 48 states. At present, BLM habitat management activities typically focus on management of these important habitats in concert with state wildlife agencies and other parties in a way that reflects increased management emphasis on habitat requirements of wildlife species. This table accounts for the relationship between wildlife species and their associated habitat (e.g., grassland wildlife species are generally associated with grassland habitat and plant communities, etc.). For the purposes of this table, the term “habitat” represents selected major land cover types (plant communities) reflected in: Jin et al. 2013. “A comprehensive change detection method for updating the National Land Cover Database to circa 2011,” *Remote Sensing of Environment*, 132: 159–75. Acres of BLM land were newly derived from Surface Management Agency data (BLM National Operations Center, 2016). Administrative state boundaries were newly derived from BLM administrative unit boundary polygons (BLM National Operations Center, 2016). For BLM administrative states, Montana includes North Dakota and South Dakota; New Mexico includes Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas; Oregon includes Washington; and Wyoming includes Nebraska. Geographic information system technology was used to determine acres of wildlife habitat on public lands.

Table 2-6.

TYPES OF WILDLIFE HABITAT ON PUBLIC LANDS IN ALASKA,
FISCAL YEAR 2016

Administrative State	Shrub/ Scrub	Grassland/ Herbaceous	Deciduous Forest	Evergreen Forest	Mixed Forest
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Alaska	17,715,830	1,293,202	1,918,546	10,300,295	2,155,372
Administrative State	Woody Wetlands	Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands	Barren Land	Sedge/ Herbaceous	Dwarf Shrub
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Alaska	1,648,705	2,732,036	2,510,396	10,774,767	18,352,848
Administrative State	Moss/ Lichens	Open Water	Other	Total	
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
Alaska	9,228	1,759,374	1,367,012	72,537,611	

Note: This table reflects the broad spectrum of wildlife habitat and the wide variety of associated species present on public lands in Alaska. At present, BLM habitat management activities typically focus on management of these important habitats in concert with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and other parties in a way that reflects increased management emphasis on habitat requirements of wildlife species. This table accounts for the relationship between wildlife species and their associated habitat (e.g., grassland wildlife species are generally associated with grassland habitat and plant communities, etc.). For the purposes of this table, the term “habitat” represents selected major land cover types (plant communities) reflected in the U.S. Geological Survey National Land Cover Database 2011. Acres of BLM land were newly derived from BLM Surface Management Agency data (BLM National Operations Center, November 2016). Administrative state boundaries were newly derived from BLM administrative unit boundary polygons (BLM National Operations Center, November 2016). Geographic information system technology was used to determine acres of wildlife habitat on public lands.

Table 2-7.

FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED,
FISCAL YEAR 2016

Administrative State	Plan for T&E Species Recovery /a/	Inventory Wildlife/Plan Habitat /a/		Inventory Lake/Wetland Areas /b/		Inventory Streams/Riparian Areas /b/	
		Plans	Acres	Acres	Acres	Miles	Miles
Alaska	0		2,685,725	5,000	0		
Arizona	3		1,995	0	0		
California	5		460,308	10	36		
Colorado	8		731,212	14	97		
Eastern States	0		431	0	0		
Idaho	0		655,134	0	17		
Montana	13		96,546	0	231		
Nevada	3		1,253,390	200	0		
New Mexico	9		363,745	10	92		
Oregon	1		474,142	20	1,378		
Utah	2		110,320	26	10		
Wyoming	0		743,864	0	49		
Total	44		7,576,812	5,280	1,910		

Table 2-7.

**FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED,
FISCAL YEAR 2016--continued**

Administrative State	Implement T&E Species Recovery Actions /a/	Implement Conservation for Non-ESA Species /a/	Apply Shrub/Grass Vegetation Treatments /b/	Apply Lake/Wetland Treatments /c/	Apply Stream/Riparian Treatments /c/
	<i>Actions</i>	<i>Actions</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Alaska	10	1	0	0	3
Arizona	192	68	1,737	100	13
California	282	200	16,357	880	31
Colorado	164	102	12,178	3,687	107
Eastern States	4	1	56	0	3
Idaho	118	41	17,944	108	12
Montana	45	103	34,463	195	16
Nevada	433	127	6,052	20	35
New Mexico	346	139	13,993	11,278	96
Oregon	150	73	11,659	3,832	93
Utah	64	84	22,636	4	10
Wyoming	8	95	25,339	10	11
Total	1,816	1,034	162,414	20,114	430

Table 2-7.

**FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED,
FISCAL YEAR 2016—continued**

Administrative State	Native Plant Materials Collection /a/	Construct Shrub/Grass/ PJ/Forest Projects /b/	Maintain Shrub/Grass/ PJ/Forest Projects /b/	Construct Lake/Wetland/ Stream/Riparian Projects /c/	Maintain Lake/Wetland/ Stream/Riparian Projects /c/
	Collections	Projects	Projects	Projects	Projects
Alaska	117	0	0	0	0
Arizona	36	6	56	2	42
California	349	4	54	20	120
Colorado	22	260	400	84	290
Eastern States	2	8	0	0	0
Idaho	95	701	165	11	90
Montana	69	39	340	9	76
Nevada	96	12	75	9	83
New Mexico	166	17	814	11	115
Oregon	243	7	144	31	84
Utah	142	14	201	4	113
Wyoming	53	31	38	4	88
Total	1,390	1,099	2,287	185	1,101

Table 2-7.

**FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED,
FISCAL YEAR 2016--continued**

Administrative State	Monitor Species Populations /a/	Monitor Shrub/Grass Vegetation Treatments /b/	Monitor Terrestrial Habitat /b/	Monitor Lake/Wetland Habitat /c/	Monitor Stream/ Riparian Habitat /c/
	Number	Acres	Acres	Acres	Miles
Alaska	1,855	0	1,182,000	46,224	417
Arizona	592	250	611,333	94	269
California	2,328	2,061	311,095	15,114	159
Colorado	1,214	19,989	954,789	4,387	412
Eastern States	37	207	70	0	0
Idaho	1,580	769	684,808	52	609
Montana	999	655	545,259	1,189	544
Nevada	233	7,992	2,840,869	82	107
New Mexico	278	21,500	961,150	310	208
Oregon	2,757	6,925	592,160	409	643
Utah	1,238	63,777	455,358	3,373	276
Wyoming	2,005	11,550	1,373,285	90	262
Total	15,116	135,675	10,512,176	71,324	3,906

Table 2-7. FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2016--concluded

Note: This table reflects the broad spectrum of activities and practices in the BLM for fish, wildlife, plant, and threatened and endangered species (T&E species) conservation. Information is representative of FY 2016 reported accomplishments, as derived from the BLM Management Information System.

- /a/ All BLM subactivities.
- /b/ Subactivities 1110 (Wildlife), 1120 (Fisheries), 1150 (T&E Species), 6333 (Western Oregon Soil, Water, Air), and 6334 (Western Oregon Wildlife Habitat).
- /c/ Subactivities 1040 (Riparian), 1110, 1120, 1150, 6333, and 6334.

Table 2-8.

EMERGENCY FIRE STABILIZATION AND REHABILITATION PROJECTS, FISCAL YEAR 2016

	Number /a/	Acres Treated /b/	Expenditures /c/
Alaska	4	148	\$522,836
Arizona	2	99	109,017
California	12	33,338	3,938,230
Colorado	3	0	64,701
Fire and Aviation	0	0	10,596,340 /d/
Idaho	54	920,129	9,202,084
Montana	0	0	0
Nevada	44	69,378	2,187,742
New Mexico	0	0	1,000
Oregon	49	447,459	10,296,405
Utah	36	115,617	732,509
Washington	13	9,205	986,340
Wyoming	0	0	49,688
Total	217	1,595,373	\$38,686,892

/a/ The number of projects equals the number of approved/active emergency stabilization (ES) and burned area rehabilitation (BAR) plans.

/b/ Includes the acres of ES and BAR treatments applied, as well as acres of weed inventories, treatments, and treatments evaluated. Monitoring is not measured in acres but captured as individual projects, as reflected in the "Number" column. Note some of these activities may occur on the same acreage. Not all accomplishments use acres as the unit of measure.

/c/ Includes expenditures in FY 2016 for treatments, monitoring, and inventory/assessment; these may include funding for treatments approved in prior years, as well as planning costs for FY 2016 fires. Total does not include indirect support and other program oversight and development costs (approximately \$236,351).

/d/ The 2016 wildfire acquisition costs for seed have been centralized and are tracked through the Fire and Aviation cost center. Total expenditures included \$10,487,622 of ES funding and \$108,718 of BAR funding.

PART 3

COMMERCIAL USES AND REVENUES GENERATED

The demands being placed on the public lands are growing in tandem with the number and diversity of people the BLM serves. To meet these demands, the BLM will continue to ensure accountability to users of public lands, while emphasizing responsible use.

Historically, the BLM has made land available for authorized private sector activities, such as recreation, energy and mineral commodity extraction, livestock forage use, sawtimber harvest, and other related land use authorizations and land dispositions, and will continue to do so. The BLM strives to ensure that taxpayers receive a fair return from such transactions, consistent with existing laws. The BLM also strives to ensure that adverse effects on the land, other users, and the American public are minimized to prevent long-term environmental impairment or the creation of unfunded taxpayer liabilities.

The BLM administers about 248.2 million surface acres of public land, about one-tenth of the land in the United States, and approximately 700 million acres of onshore federal mineral estate on or underlying both federal surface ownerships and privately owned lands. The BLM also provides technical supervision of mineral development and cadastral (land) survey on 56 million acres of American Indian trust lands.

Tables 3-1 through 3-24 show the essential outputs of various interrelated programs that provide commercial uses. Tables 3-25 through 3-32 display outcome-oriented information in terms of receipts or payments and the allocation of funds generated from commercial use activities on public lands. Table 3-33 presents a financial update for the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act. Table 3-35 presents information on compliance with diligent development and continued operation of federal coal leases.

Please note that only receipts and payments collected by the BLM are listed. For revenues derived from BLM energy and mineral activities, refer to the Department of the Interior's Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) statistical information website. Data were not submitted for the onshore federal mineral revenues generated by the BLM and collected by the ONRR, including royalties, rents, and bonus bids, or for revenue for Indian mineral owners for mineral operations on American Indian trust lands.

Table 3-1.

PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2016

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
BLM LANDS PATENTED			
<u>Airport</u>			
None	0	0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0
<u>Color-of-Title</u>			
Nevada	1	24	\$42,074
Total	1	24	\$42,074
<u>Desert Land</u>			
None	0	0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0
<u>Reclamation Homestead</u>			
None	0	0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0
<u>Recreation and Public Purposes</u>			
California	2	180	\$1,800
Nevada	2	657	12,200
New Mexico	1	5	0
Utah	1	160	0
Total	6	1,002	\$14,000
<u>Exchanges (Sec. 206 FLPMA) /a/</u>			
California	1	388	\$7,944
Idaho	1	80	0
Montana /b/	1	200	0
New Mexico	1	2,568	0
Total	4	3,236	\$7,944
<u>Exchanges (Act of Congress)</u>			
Oregon /c/	2	390	\$15,000
Total	2	390	\$15,000
<u>Exchanges (36 CFR 254.1)</u>			
None	0	0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0
Grand Total Exchanges	6	3,626	\$22,944

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2016—continued

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
BLM LANDS PATENTED—continued			
<u>Patents (Various Acts of Congress)</u>			
Eastern States /d/	74	6,042	\$0
Eastern States /e/	1	40	0
Montana /f/	34	7,049	0
Nebraska /g/	2	5	0
Nebraska /h/	159	9,828	0
Nevada	5	1,917	216,580
North Dakota /i/	3	255	0
North Dakota /j/	4	110	0
North Dakota /k/	82	7,535	0
South Dakota /l/	43	6,822	0
South Dakota /m/	4	254	0
Wyoming /n/	3	83	0
Total	414	39,940	\$216,580
<u>State Grants</u>			
Oregon /o/	1	117	\$0
Total	1	117	\$0
<u>Sales (Sec. 203 FLPMA) /p/</u>			
California	1	40	\$149,500
Nevada	1	440	44,000
Utah	1	8	2,030
Total	3	488	\$195,530
<u>Sales (SNPLMA) /q/</u>			
Nevada	42	448	\$65,983,500
Total	42	448	\$65,983,500
<u>Sales (Various Acts of Congress)</u>			
Oregon /r/	1	280	\$0
Total	1	280	\$0
Grand Total Sales	46	1,216	\$66,179,030
Total BLM Lands Patented (excluding Alaska conveyances)	474	45,925	\$66,474,628

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2016--continued

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
ALASKA CONVEYANCES			
<u>State Selections (Alaska Statehood Act) /s/</u>			
State Selection Patents	58	872,906	\$0
State Selection Approvals (TA)	10	13,001	0
Total	68	885,907	\$0
<u>Native Selections (43 CFR 2650) /t/</u>			
Patents	15	1,229,475	\$0
Interim Conveyances (IC)	0	0	0
Total	15	1,229,475	\$0
<u>Alaska Railroad Transfer Act Patents /u/</u>			
Patents	3	41	\$0
Interim Conveyances (IC)	0	0	0
Total	3	41	\$0
<u>Certificate of Allotments</u>			
Native Allotment (43 CFR 2561) /v/	9	230	\$0
Native Veteran Allotments (43 CFR 2568) /w/	1	117	0
Total	10	347	\$0
<u>Other Conveyances</u>			
None	0	0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0
Total Alaska Conveyances	96	2,115,770	\$0
Grand Total BLM Lands Patented (including Alaska conveyances)	570	2,161,695	\$66,474,628

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2016--continued

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
FEDERAL MINERALS PATENTED			
<u>Conveyance of Federally Owned Minerals</u>			
Arizona	1	80	\$0
Eastern States	1	97	0
Nevada	3	839	44,000
Total	5	1,016	\$44,000
<u>Exchanges (Sec. 206 FLPMA) /a/</u>			
None	0	0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0
<u>Exchanges (Act of Congress)</u>			
None	0	0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0
<u>Minerals (43 CFR 2720)</u>			
None	0	0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0
<u>Minerals (43 CFR 3860) (Surface included in Patent)</u>			
None	0	0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0
<u>Minerals (43 CFR 3860)</u>			
Oregon	1	40	\$100
Total	1	40	\$100
<u>Minerals (Various Acts of Congress)</u>			
None	0	0	0
Total	0	0	\$0
Grand Total Federal Minerals Patented	6	1,056	\$44,100

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2016—continued

- Note: Purchase money includes all revenues collected by the BLM during the fiscal year from all ongoing cases leading to patent; however, this money is not always received in the same fiscal year the patent is issued. Purchase money is not always deposited in the appropriate depository (bank) in the same fiscal year the money is collected. Purchase money enters into the land exchange process because exchanges must result in equal value given and received by both parties; this means that purchase money (equalization payment) is sometimes collected from the proponent or paid by the BLM to ensure an equitable exchange.
- /a/ Exchanges pursuant to Section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 43 U.S.C. 1701). See Table 5-8a and Table 5-8b, Land Exchanges and Acquisitions.
 - /b/ Montana: Minerals included in the patent.
 - /c/ Oregon: Patent and quitclaim deed issued pursuant to Section 1403(a) and Section 1754(b) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-11; 123 Stat. 991).
 - /d/ Eastern States: New and perfect conveyance issued pursuant to the act of Congress approved April 24, 1820 (3 Stat. 566).
 - /e/ Eastern States: New and correct patent issued pursuant to the act of Congress approved April 24, 1820 (3 Stat. 566).
 - /f/ Montana: Indian fee patent, 25 CFR 152.6.
 - /g/ Nebraska: Indian fee patent term, 25 CFR 152.6; redesignated from 25 CFR 121.6.
 - /h/ Nebraska: Indian fee patent (heir), 25 CFR 152.5(a) and (c).
 - /i/ North Dakota: corrective Indian patent.
 - /j/ North Dakota: Indian trust patents issued pursuant to 25 CFR 152.6.
 - /k/ North Dakota: Indian fee patent issued pursuant to 25 CFR 152.6.
 - /l/ South Dakota: Indian fee patent, 25 CFR 152.6, act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 855).
 - /m/ South Dakota: Corrective patent.
 - /n/ Wyoming: Indian fee patent (heir), 25 CFR 152.5(a) and (c).
 - /o/ Oregon: State indemnity selection; clearlist issued pursuant to the act of February 14, 1859 (43 U.S.C. 851, 852).
 - /p/ Sales pursuant to Section 203 of FLPMA (Public Law 94-579, 90 Stat. 2750, 43 U.S.C. 1713).
 - /q/ Sales pursuant to the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-263, 112 Stat. 2343), as amended.

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2016—concluded

- /r/ Oregon: Reversionary interest conveyed pursuant to Section 3083 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. “Buck” McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2015 (Public Law 113-291).
- /s/ Issued to the State of Alaska under the Alaska Statehood Act of July 7, 1958 (72 Stat. 339), as amended.
- Tentative approval (TA): Conveyance granting to the State of Alaska legal title to unsurveyed lands and containing all the reservations for easements, rights-of-way, or other interests in land provided by the act or imposed on the land by applicable law, subject only to confirmation of the boundary descriptions after approval of the survey of the conveyed land.
- /t/ Transfer of title pursuant to the provisions of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of December 18, 1971 (43 U.S.C. 1601), as amended, whether by tentative approval, interim conveyance, or patent, whichever occurs first.
- Interim conveyance (IC): Conveyance granting to the recipient legal title to unsurveyed lands and containing all the reservations for easements, rights-of-way, or other interests in land, provided by the act or imposed on the land by applicable law, subject only to confirmation of the boundary descriptions after approval of the survey of the conveyed land.
- /u/ Alaska Railroad Transfer Act of 1982 (Public Law 97-468; 96 Stat. 2556).
- /v/ Issued to individual Natives of Alaska under the act of May 17, 1906 (34 Stat. 197), as amended August 2, 1956 (70 Stat. 954; 43 U.S.C. 270-1 through 270-3).
- Certificate of allotment (COA): Document that passes title for Native allotments. These are issued in a restricted status. The BLM issues the COA to the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), which holds the title in trust for the allottee. While the allotment title is held in trust status, the lands are inalienable, meaning that they cannot be seized for debt and are not subject to taxation. They also cannot be sold or encumbered without BIA approval.
- /w/ Native veteran allotment certificate pursuant to the provisions of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.), as amended; Section 432 of Public Law 105-276; Section 301 of Public Law 106-559; the Alaska Native Allotment Act of 1906 (34 Stat. 197), as amended (42 Stat. 415; 70 Stat. 954; 43 U.S.C. 270-1 through 270-3).

Table 3-2. PATENTS ISSUED WITH MINERALS RESERVED TO THE UNITED STATES, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2016

State and Fiscal Period	Type of Mineral Reservation						Total
	All Minerals	Coal	Oil & Gas	Phosphate	Oil & Gas Plus Other Minerals	Miscellaneous Minerals & Combinations	
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
1909–1948 /a/							
Alabama	4,412	63,586	9,563	0	2,889	0	80,450
Alaska	6,501	10,823	1,095	0	773	0	19,192
Arizona	2,547,517	4,403	27,497	0	0	101,880	2,681,297
Arkansas	1,107	1,520	15,043	85	40	0	17,795
California	2,352,070	3,005	156,783	0	23	1,864	2,513,745
Colorado	4,271,042	1,348,288	215,423	0	38,494	0	5,873,247
Florida	1,154	0	2,304	71,259	520	0	75,237
Idaho	1,291,163	11,749	4,940	270,036	216,060	0	1,793,948
Illinois	634	120	0	0	0	0	754
Iowa	359	0	0	0	0	0	359
Kansas	54,384	0	1,421	0	0	0	55,805
Louisiana	1,223	0	17,105	0	3,844	0	22,172
Michigan	1,935	0	3,261	0	0	0	5,196
Minnesota	235	0	0	8	0	0	243
Mississippi	974	0	10,231	0	0	0	11,205
Missouri	166	0	0	0	0	0	166
Montana	3,993,640	6,658,554	987,472	11,290	17,788	150	11,668,894
Nebraska	72,964	0	3,253	0	0	0	76,217
Nevada	242,717	960	1,119	0	80	40	244,916
New Mexico	6,378,118	614,779	112,995	680	70,673	2,092,091	9,269,336
North Dakota	134,578	4,636,851	11,915	0	1,164	40	4,784,548
Ohio	38	0	0	0	0	744	782
Oklahoma	48,781	0	10,917	0	0	0	59,698
Oregon	1,639,742	5,598	14,369	0	480	0	1,660,189

Table 3-2. PATENTS ISSUED WITH MINERALS RESERVED TO THE UNITED STATES, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2016—continued

Type of Mineral Reservation

State and Fiscal Period	Type of Mineral Reservation					Total
	All Minerals	Coal	Oil & Gas	Phosphate	Oil & Gas Plus Other Minerals	Miscellaneous Minerals & Combinations
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
1909–1948 /a/—concluded						
South Dakota	1,565,802	187,722	6,328	0	0	0
Utah	856,083	215,528	98,922	21,576	8,157	1,680
Washington	262,444	14,535	2,518	0	384	400
Wisconsin	1,546	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	9,541,179	2,297,363	376,906	32,037	17,341	257
Total 1909–1948	35,272,508	16,075,384	2,091,380	406,971	378,710	2,199,146
56,424,099						
Fiscal Period /b/						
1949–1950	363,466	24,868	18,287	1,138	7,662	4,235
1951–1960	1,258,347	64,204	650,841	5,075	109,323	36,586
1961–1970	2,103,335	44,578	893,114	559	498,973	30,663
1971–1980	2,914,664	9,344	186,689	340	185,764	49,784
1981–1990	2,694,395	16,609	294,416	439	159,006	166,558
1991–2000	368,178	8,647	272,749	0	92,220	53,756
2001–2010	562,664	9,909	113,790	1,053	58,230	6,776
2011	2,336	0	3,496	0	212	18
2012	2,501	0	1,144	0	80,968	960
2013	11,619	0	919	0	0	0
2014	3,089	0	373	0	0	0
2015	17,149	0	439	0	95	0
2016	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total 1949–2016	10,301,743	178,159	2,436,257	8,604	1,192,453	349,336
14,466,552						

Table 3-2. PATENTS ISSUED WITH MINERALS RESERVED TO THE UNITED STATES, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2016—concluded

		Type of Mineral Reservation					Total
		All Minerals	Coal	Oil & Gas	Phosphate	Oil & Gas Plus Other Minerals	Miscellaneous Minerals & Combinations
		<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Grand Total	/c/	45,574,251	16,253,543	4,527,637	415,575	1,571,163	2,548,482

- Note: Data before 1949 were tabulated from incomplete records. The data include patents issued on both BLM and U.S. Forest Service lands. See Table 1-3, Mineral and Surface Acres Administered by the Bureau of Land Management, for additional minerals data.
- /a/ Minerals began to be reserved with the Coal Lands Act of March 3, 1909. More laws expanding on this act and covering additional minerals were subsequently enacted.
- /b/ As of June 30 through 1976; thereafter, as of September 30 each year.
- /c/ Does not include 165,712 stockraising homesteads comprising approximately 33,626,607 acres that reserved all minerals to the United States. Some of these homesteads were entered but not patented. The homestead laws were repealed by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended (Public Law 94-579; 43 U.S.C. 1701).

Table 3-3.

RIGHTS-OF-WAY WORKLOAD, FISCAL YEAR 2016

Administrative State	Actions Processed /a/	Grants Issued /b/	Total Workload /c/
Alaska	22	51	73
Arizona	77	78	155
California	110	77	187
Colorado	193	219	412
Eastern States	0	0	0
Idaho	105	52	157
Montana	68	61	129
Nevada	158	186	344
New Mexico	1,671	790	2,461
Oregon	145	94	239
Utah	271	158	429
Wyoming	933	415	1,348
Total	3,753	2,181	5,934

/a/ Rights-of-way grants (including communication site leases) assigned, canceled, denied, relinquished, renewed, terminated, or withdrawn.

/b/ Includes both new grants and previously issued grants that were amended.

/c/ Includes both actions processed and grants issued.

Table 3-4.

NUMBER OF RIGHTS-OF-WAY (INCLUDING SOLAR AND WIND) AND RENTAL RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEAR 2016

Administrative State	FLPMA/Other /a/			FLPMA/Energy /b/			Mineral Leasing Act /c/			Total /d/		
	Number	Rental Receipts		Number	Rental Receipts		Number	Rental Receipts		Number	Rental Receipts	
Alaska	0	\$0		0	\$0		219	\$169,647		219	\$169,647	
Arizona	4,496	2,180,476		8	583,509		281	240,094		4,785	3,004,079	
California	7,182	13,379,219		49	13,494,969		282	3,085,609		7,513	29,959,797	
Colorado	5,649	2,428,731		0	0		1,436	693,320		7,085	3,122,051	
Eastern States	45	0		0	0		17	0		62	0	
Idaho	5,272	2,072,101		2	0		123	46,323		5,397	2,118,424	
Montana	3,974	248,165		1	0		355	269,840		4,330	518,005	
Nevada	8,426	6,688,942		2	2,641,594		22,532	189,348		30,960	9,519,884	
New Mexico	11,959	3,580,934		19	8,034		194	2,586,039		12,172	6,175,007	
Oregon	9,939	1,331,353		6	41,091		26	116,654		9,971	1,489,098	
Utah	4,923	2,695,407		3	486,547		1,233	963,898		6,159	4,145,852	
Wyoming	11,476	4,956,572		7	195,514		7,727	2,536,766		19,210	7,688,852	
Total	73,341	\$39,561,900		97	\$17,451,258		34,425	\$10,897,538		107,863	\$67,910,696	

/a/ Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 43 U.S.C. 1701) nonenergy. Communication site rental is included in the FLPMA rental receipt column.

/b/ FLPMA solar and wind rights-of-way. These data were new to *Public Land Statistics* with the 2013 edition.

/c/ Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. 185).

/d/ FLPMA nonenergy, FLPMA solar and wind, and Mineral Leasing Act rights-of-way.

Source: The BLM Case Recordation System.

Table 3-5.

NONSPECIFIC LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2016

FY 2016 Authorizations

Geographic State	Type	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2015		Authorizations Issued	Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2016	
		Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
Alaska	Permits /a/	63	27,080	20	156	14	1,415	69	25,821
	Leases /a/	19	86	0	0	3	6	16	80
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	Permits	18	126	1	2	1	1	18	127
	Leases	28	1,129	0	0	0	0	28	1,129
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	Permits	641	16,147	23	973	15	862	649	16,258
	Leases	191	4,444	0	0	1	1	190	4,443
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	Permits	18	130,200	0	0	1	2	17	130,198
	Leases	9	2,160	0	0	0	0	9	2,160
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern States	Permits /a/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	Permits	112	1,063	6	13	7	280	111	796
	Leases	15	165	2	4	0	0	17	169
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	Permits /a/	23	727	4	5,003	3	5,002	24	728
	Leases /a/	23	3,574	1	1	0	0	24	3,575
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3-5. NONSPECIFIC LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2016—continued

FY 2016 Authorizations

Geographic State	Type	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2015		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2016	
		Number	Acres	Number	Acres		Number	Acres	Number	Acres
Nebraska	Permits	0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	0
	Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	Permits /a/	31	5,688	6	112	6,088	1	0	36	5,800
	Leases /a/	6	668	1	1	0	0	0	7	669
	Easements /a/	3	15	0	0	0	0	0	3	15
New Mexico	Permits /a/	0	0	12	11,828	6,750	0	0	12	11,828
	Leases /a/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	Permits	1	25	0	0	70	0	0	1	25
	Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	Permits	51	4,214	8	19	8,221	9	150	50	4,083
	Leases	46	44,127	0	0	41,004	0	0	46	44,127
	Easements	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
South Dakota	Permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3-5. NONSPECIFIC LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2016—concluded

FY 2016 Authorizations

Geographic State	Type	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2015		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2016	
		Number	Acres	Number	Acres		Number	Acres	Number	Acres
Utah	Permits	30	2,780	4	26	\$9,564	7	20	27	2,786
	Leases	10	280	0	0	10,802	0	0	10	280
	Easements	1	543	0	0	0	0	0	1	543
Washington	Permits	6	20	1	1	11,214	1	1	6	20
	Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	Permits /a/	21	341	1	0	5,219	0	0	22	341
	Leases /a/	16	114	0	0	15,735	0	0	16	114
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	Permits /a/	1,015	188,411	86	18,133	\$269,538	59	7,733	1,042	198,811
	Leases /a/	363	56,747	4	6	\$223,600	4	7	363	56,746
	Easements	5	563	0	0	\$0	0	0	5	563
Grand Total /a/		1,383	245,721	90	18,139	\$493,138	63	7,740	1,410	256,120

Note: Authorizations in this table occur under 43 CFR 2920, which authorizes uses not specifically authorized under other laws or regulations and not specifically forbidden by law. Residential, agricultural, industrial, and commercial uses may be authorized. Revenue collected reflects monies actually received during the fiscal year.

/a/ As a result of an audit, the cumulative authorization figures as of September 30, 2015, were adjusted.

Table 3-6.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2016

FY 2016 Authorizations

	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2015		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2016	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres		Number	Acres	Number	Acres
<u>Airport Lease</u>									
Alaska	7	1,378	1	15	\$100	0	0	8	1,393
Arizona	3	700	0	0	0	0	0	3	700
California	15	15,613	0	0	100	1	162	14	15,451
Idaho	9	574	0	0	3,071	0	0	9	574
Nevada /a/	15	2,602	0	0	25,683	0	0	15	2,602
Oregon	3	173	0	0	750	0	0	3	173
Utah	5	789	0	0	2,059	0	0	5	789
Wyoming /a/	2	170	0	0	450	0	0	2	170
Total	59	21,999	1	15	\$32,213	1	162	59	21,852
<u>Film Permits</u>									
Alaska /a/	2	322,802	3	322,620	\$17,897	2	60	3	645,362
Arizona	4	4,002	2	480,301	0	0	0	6	484,303
California	312	7,372	180	32,499	228,075	132	32,186	360	7,685
Colorado	0	0	22	34,256	27,157	22	34,256	0	0
Idaho	0	0	13	1,249	13,128	9	606	4	643
Montana	0	0	3	410,738	3,280	2	400,001	1	10,737
Nevada /a/	4	105	7	4,730,938	24,475	0	0	11	4,731,043
New Mexico /a/	0	0	10	11,748	5,820	0	0	10	11,748
Utah	9	69	130	505,983	107,722	120	505,213	19	839
Wyoming /a/	2	2	6	5	2,550	0	0	8	7
Total	333	334,352	376	6,530,337	\$430,104	287	972,322	422	5,892,367

Table 3-6. MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2016--continued

FY 2016 Authorizations										
	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2015		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2016		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres		Number	Acres	Number	Acres	
<u>Hot Springs</u>										
Alaska	1	18	0	0	\$1,230	0	0	1	18	
Total	1	18	0	0	\$1,230	0	0	1	18	
<u>Public Works Lease</u>										
Nevada	1	13,767	0	0	0	0	0	1	13,767	
Oregon	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Total	2	13,768	0	0	0	0	0	2	13,768	
<u>Reclamation Lease, License, and Deed</u>										
Arizona /a/	6	5,473	0	0	\$30,000	0	0	6	5,473	
Wyoming	3	1,210	0	0	0	0	0	3	1,210	
Total	9	6,683	0	0	\$30,000	0	0	9	6,683	
<u>Reconveyed Permit/Lease</u>										
Arizona /a/	1	1	0	0	\$1,779	0	0	1	1	
Nevada /a/	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	
Utah /a/	3	1,541	0	0	0	0	0	3	1,541	
Total	5	1,546	0	0	\$1,779	0	0	5	1,546	

Table 3-6.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2016--continued

FY 2016 Authorizations

	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2015		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2016	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres		Number	Acres	Number	Acres
<u>Recreation and Public Purpose Lease</u>									
Alaska	11	146	0	0	\$8,598	0	0	11	146
Arizona	113	20,361	0	0	1,779	0	0	113	20,361
California	178	31,323	1	3	7,018	0	0	179	31,326
Colorado	26	2,924	0	0	1,515	2	1,273	24	1,651
Idaho	28	8,981	2	154	2,593	0	0	30	9,135
Montana	7	93	0	0	100	0	1	7	92
Nevada /a/	177	14,238	6	20	18,605	0	0	183	14,258
New Mexico /a/	20	2,125	1	60	120	0	0	21	2,185
Oregon	26	6,738	1	78	515	1	40	26	6,776
South Dakota	5	641	0	0	0	0	0	5	641
Utah	33	3,238	0	0	0	0	0	33	3,238
Washington /a/	13	1,874	1	17	34	0	0	14	1,891
Wyoming /a/	50	4,153	0	0	3,369	0	0	50	4,153
Total	687	96,835	12	332	\$44,246	3	1,314	696	95,853
<u>Recreation Concession/Vendor/Leases/Permits</u>									
Arizona /a/	3	630	0	0	\$241,332	0	0	3	630
Total	3	630	0	0	\$241,332	0	0	3	630
<u>Small Tract Lease</u>									
Idaho	1	1	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	1
Total	1	1	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	1
<u>Special Land Use Permit</u>									
Arizona	1	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	0 /b/
Colorado	1	0 /b/	0	0	13,070	0	0	1	0 /b/
Nevada	1	40	0	0	0	0	0	1	40
Oregon	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	5

Table 3-6. MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2016--continued

FY 2016 Authorizations

	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2015		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected		Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2016	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres			Number	Acres	Number	Acres
<u>Special Land Use Permit--concluded</u>										
Wyoming	2	201	0	0	0		0	0	2	201
Total	6	246	0	0	\$13,070		0	0	6	246
<u>Trans-Alaska Pipeline System</u>										
Alaska /a/	60	402	9	12	\$526		9	25	60	389
Total	60	402	9	12	\$526		9	25	60	389
<u>Mineral Leasing Act Temporary Use Permit /c/</u>										
Alaska	2	68	6	11	\$312		7	33	1	46
Utah /a/	0	0	1	1	2		1	1	0	0
Total	2	68	7	12	\$314		8	34	1	46
<u>Lease to be Defined</u>										
Wyoming /a/	2	953	0	0	\$16,000		0	0	2	953
Total	2	953	0	0	\$16,000		0	0	2	953
<u>Unauthorized Use</u>										
California /a/	5	6	19	20	\$928		0	0	24	26
Wyoming	230	1	6	0	2,814		9	0	227	1
Utah /a/	88	1,089	13	15	5,682		16	263	85	841
Total	323	1,096	38	35	\$9,424		25	263	336	868
<u>Easement DOI to Other Federal Agency</u>										
Colorado	2	97	0	0	\$0		0	0	2	97
Total	2	97	0	0	\$0		0	0	2	97
Grand Total	1,495	478,694	443	6,530,743	\$820,238		333	974,120	1,605	6,035,317

Table 3-6. MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2016--concluded

- /a/ As a result of an audit, the cumulative authorization figures as of September 30, 2015, were adjusted.
- /b/ Acres reported as zero as a result of rounding.
- /c/ Section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. 185).

Table 3-7a.

SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT (SECTION 3) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2015

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	308	50	0	312
California	186	1	21	203
Colorado	876	29	71	901
Idaho	1,239	73	86	1,308
Montana	2,690	113	108	2,657
Nevada	489	29	63	535
New Mexico	1,256	352	208	1,393
Oregon	683	23	6	686
Utah	1,173	41	156	1,274
Wyoming	922	101	106	1,007
Total	9,822	812	825	10,276
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	343,498	3,424	0	346,922
California	103,595	7	11,836	115,438
Colorado	257,399	2,948	64,384	324,731
Idaho	847,820	3,640	64,656	916,116
Montana	1,021,346	4,382	18,776	1,044,504
Nevada	955,731	2,595	84,584	1,042,910
New Mexico	1,178,302	14,769	38,062	1,231,133
Oregon	687,645	1,403	4,673	693,721
Utah	707,788	1,763	170,021	879,572
Wyoming	717,764	4,880	105,855	828,499
Total /c/	6,820,888	39,811	562,847	7,423,546

/a/ This is a count of authorizations, regardless of livestock kind. Some permittees run more than one kind of livestock and thus may be represented in more than one livestock column. However, they are counted only once in this column.

/b/ These animal units months were calculated for grazing authorized on bills that were due during FY 2015 (October 2014 to September 2015).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-7b.

SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING LEASE (SECTION 15) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2015

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	301	13	2	309
California	201	9	16	222
Colorado	350	15	31	362
Idaho	348	26	21	372
Montana	1,459	47	73	1,495
Nevada	4	0	0	4
New Mexico	704	36	26	718
Oregon	534	17	6	544
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,542	153	156	1,598
Total	5,443	316	331	5,624
Animal Unit Months Authorized /c/				
Arizona	122,117	693	852	123,662
California	55,327	463	2,987	58,777
Colorado	32,836	496	3,394	36,726
Idaho	23,821	380	3,195	27,396
Montana	197,251	1,001	11,312	209,564
Nevada	8,605	0	0	8,605
New Mexico	167,211	914	30,390	198,515
Oregon	64,514	739	1,455	66,708
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	379,099	6,186	34,734	420,019
Total /d/	1,050,781	10,872	88,319	1,149,972

/a/ This is a count of authorizations, regardless of livestock kind. Some lessees run more than one kind of livestock and thus may be represented in more than one livestock column. However, they are counted only once in this column.

/b/ There are no Section 15 lands in Utah.

/c/ These animal unit months were calculated for grazing authorized on bills that were due during FY 2015 (October 2014 to September 2015).

/d/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-7c.

SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT LANDS AND GRAZING LEASE LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2015

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	609	63	2	621
California	387	10	37	425
Colorado	1,226	44	102	1,263
Idaho	1,587	99	107	1,680
Montana	4,149	160	181	4,152
Nevada	493	29	63	539
New Mexico	1,960	388	234	2,111
Oregon	1,217	40	12	1,230
Utah	1,173	41	156	1,274
Wyoming	2,464	254	262	2,605
Total	15,265	1,128	1,156	15,900
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	465,615	4,117	852	470,584
California	158,922	470	14,823	174,215
Colorado	290,235	3,444	67,778	361,457
Idaho	871,641	4,020	67,851	943,512
Montana	1,218,597	5,383	30,088	1,254,068
Nevada	964,336	2,595	84,584	1,051,515
New Mexico	1,345,513	15,683	68,452	1,429,648
Oregon	752,159	2,142	6,128	760,429
Utah	707,788	1,763	170,021	879,572
Wyoming	1,096,863	11,066	140,589	1,248,518
Total /c/	7,871,669	50,683	651,166	8,573,518

/a/ This is a count of authorizations, regardless of livestock kind. Some permittees and lessees run more than one kind of livestock and thus may be represented in more than one livestock column. However, they are counted only once in this column.

/b/ These animal unit months were calculated for grazing authorized on bills that were due during FY 2015 (October 2014 to September 2015).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-8a.

SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT (SECTION 3) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2016

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	307	41	1	310
California	196	1	14	204
Colorado	862	31	76	901
Idaho	1,231	69	80	1,293
Montana	2,677	112	109	2,646
Nevada	520	29	61	565
New Mexico	1,247	351	208	1,389
Oregon	691	20	6	694
Utah	1,189	39	158	1,299
Wyoming	912	97	109	999
Total	9,832	790	822	10,300
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	336,025	2,217	81	338,323
California	113,946	25	6,264	120,235
Colorado	241,289	3,007	52,443	296,739
Idaho	861,279	3,999	52,245	917,523
Montana	1,028,267	4,267	19,193	1,051,727
Nevada	1,078,336	3,028	93,388	1,174,752
New Mexico	1,185,246	14,356	37,270	1,236,872
Oregon	702,375	1,234	4,811	708,420
Utah	710,446	1,695	164,493	876,634
Wyoming	746,724	4,342	110,477	861,543
Total /c/	7,003,933	38,170	540,665	7,582,768

/a/ This is a count of authorizations, regardless of livestock kind. Some permittees run more than one kind of livestock and thus may be represented in more than one livestock column. However, they are counted only once in this column.

/b/ These animal unit months were calculated for grazing authorized on bills that were due during FY 2016 (October 2015 to September 2016).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-8b.

SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING LEASE (SECTION 15) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2016

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	305	14	2	313
California	208	9	14	226
Colorado	322	11	33	337
Idaho	340	24	18	361
Montana	1,445	49	71	1,484
Nevada	6	0	0	6
New Mexico	705	35	29	718
Oregon	507	15	7	515
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,530	146	161	1,592
Total	5,368	303	335	5,552
Animal Unit Months Authorized /c/				
Arizona	112,833	768	553	114,154
California	58,141	458	2,910	61,509
Colorado	30,800	466	3,235	34,501
Idaho	23,699	369	2,870	26,938
Montana	189,601	1,125	10,436	201,162
Nevada	10,039	0	0	10,039
New Mexico	166,025	767	30,544	197,336
Oregon	61,784	726	1,457	63,967
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	388,749	6,803	34,283	429,835
Total /d/	1,041,671	11,482	86,288	1,139,441

/a/ This is a count of authorizations, regardless of livestock kind. Some lessees run more than one kind of livestock and thus may be represented in more than one livestock column. However, they are counted only once in this column.

/b/ There are no Section 15 lands in Utah.

/c/ These animal unit months were calculated for grazing authorized on bills that were due during FY 2016 (October 2015 to September 2016).

/d/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-8c.

SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT LANDS AND GRAZING LEASE LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2016

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	612	55	3	623
California	404	10	28	430
Colorado	1,184	42	109	1,238
Idaho	1,571	93	98	1,654
Montana	4,122	161	180	4,130
Nevada	526	29	61	571
New Mexico	1,952	386	237	2,107
Oregon	1,198	35	13	1,209
Utah	1,189	39	158	1,299
Wyoming	2,442	243	270	2,591
Total	15,200	1,093	1,157	15,852
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	448,858	2,985	634	452,477
California	172,087	483	9,174	181,744
Colorado	272,089	3,473	55,678	331,240
Idaho	884,978	4,368	55,115	944,461
Montana	1,217,868	5,392	29,629	1,252,889
Nevada	1,088,375	3,028	93,388	1,184,791
New Mexico	1,351,271	15,123	67,814	1,434,208
Oregon	764,159	1,960	6,268	772,387
Utah	710,446	1,695	164,493	876,634
Wyoming	1,135,473	11,145	144,760	1,291,378
Total /c/	8,045,604	49,652	626,953	8,722,209

/a/ This is a count of authorizations, regardless of livestock kind. Some permittees and lessees run more than one kind of livestock and thus may be represented in more than one livestock column. However, they are counted only once in this column.

/b/ These animal unit months were calculated for grazing authorized on bills that were due during FY 2016 (October 2015 to September 2016).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-9a. GRAZING PERMITS IN FORCE ON GRAZING DISTRICT (SECTION 3) LANDS AS OF FEBRUARY 5, 2017

Administrative State /a/	Number	Active AUMs /b/	Suspended AUMs /c/
Arizona	407	482,824	89,561
California	278	234,945	97,293
Colorado	1,079	542,273	88,670
Idaho	1,470	1,278,844	200,219
Montana	2,765	1,120,235	26,011
Nevada	658	2,053,624	528,271
New Mexico	1,512	1,640,154	75,961
Oregon	752	963,678	131,756
Utah	1,485	1,200,506	308,591
Wyoming	1,154	1,447,111	394,387
Total	11,560	10,964,194	1,940,720

Geographic State /a/

Arizona	408	472,226	89,221
California	248	150,743	49,475
Colorado	1,086	544,860	90,218
Idaho	1,469	1,275,064	200,210
Montana	2,765	1,121,576	26,796
Nebraska	0	0	0
Nevada	689	2,143,264	576,917
New Mexico	1,512	1,649,105	76,021
North Dakota	0	0	0
Oklahoma	0	0	0
Oregon	752	960,415	131,168
South Dakota	0	0	0
Utah	1,478	1,202,369	307,918
Washington	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,153	1,444,572	392,776
Total	11,560	10,964,194	1,940,720

/a/ Administrative state boundaries differ from geographic state boundaries. For example, BLM California also administers some lands within the State of Nevada, and BLM Montana also administers all BLM public lands in North Dakota and South Dakota.

/b/ Active animal unit months (AUMs): AUMs that could be authorized on public lands. These totals differ from AUM totals shown in the previous tables, which are AUMs authorized for use.

/c/ Suspended AUMs on public lands are not shown in previous tables because they are not authorized for use.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-9b.

GRAZING LEASES IN FORCE ON GRAZING LEASE (SECTION 15) LANDS AS OF FEBRUARY 5, 2017

Administrative State /a/	Number	Active AUMs /b/	Suspended AUMs /c/
Arizona	359	151,969	6,753
California	285	146,913	11,161
Colorado	410	43,639	4,385
Idaho	397	31,329	929
Montana	1,565	230,821	18,740
Nevada	12	31,543	385
New Mexico	765	213,323	3,603
Oregon	736	88,804	3,925
Utah /d/	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,741	461,067	8,059
Total	6,270	1,399,408	57,940
Geographic State /a/			
Arizona	359	151,952	6,753
California	285	146,388	11,161
Colorado	410	43,640	4,385
Idaho	397	31,324	929
Montana	1,013	149,440	18,701
Nebraska	18	592	0
Nevada	12	32,078	385
New Mexico	761	213,191	3,600
North Dakota	80	9,270	0
Oklahoma	4	132	3
Oregon	473	55,041	3,203
South Dakota	472	72,667	39
Utah /d/	0	0	0
Washington	263	33,768	722
Wyoming	1,723	459,925	8,059
Total	6,270	1,399,408	57,940

/a/ Administrative state boundaries differ from geographic state boundaries. For example, BLM California also administers some lands within the State of Nevada, and BLM Montana also administers all BLM public lands in North Dakota and South Dakota.

/b/ Active animal unit months (AUMs): AUMs that could be authorized on public lands. These totals differ from AUM totals shown in the previous tables, which are AUMs authorized for use.

/c/ Suspended AUMs on public lands are not shown in previous tables because they are not authorized for use.

/d/ There are no Section 15 lands in Utah.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-9c.

GRAZING PERMITS AND LEASES IN FORCE AS OF FEBRUARY 5, 2017

Administrative State /a/	Number	Active AUMs /b/	Suspended AUMs /c/
Arizona	766	634,793	96,314
California	563	381,858	108,454
Colorado	1,489	585,912	93,055
Idaho	1,867	1,310,173	201,148
Montana	4,330	1,351,056	44,751
Nevada	670	2,085,167	528,656
New Mexico	2,277	1,853,477	79,564
Oregon	1,488	1,052,482	135,681
Utah	1,485	1,200,506	308,591
Wyoming	2,895	1,908,178	402,446
Total	17,830	12,363,602	1,998,660
Geographic State /a/			
Arizona	767	624,178	95,974
California	533	297,131	60,636
Colorado	1,496	588,500	94,603
Idaho	1,866	1,306,388	201,139
Montana	3,778	1,271,016	45,497
Nebraska	18	592	0
Nevada	701	2,175,342	577,302
New Mexico	2,273	1,862,296	79,621
North Dakota	80	9,270	0
Oklahoma	4	132	3
Oregon	1,225	1,015,456	134,371
South Dakota	472	72,667	39
Utah	1,478	1,202,369	307,918
Washington	263	33,768	722
Wyoming	2,876	1,904,497	400,835
Total	17,830	12,363,602	1,998,660

/a/ Administrative state boundaries differ from geographic state boundaries. For example, BLM California also administers some lands within the State of Nevada, and BLM Montana also administers all BLM public lands in North Dakota and South Dakota.

/b/ Active animal unit months (AUMs): AUMs that could be authorized on public lands. These totals differ from AUM totals shown in the previous tables, which are AUMs authorized for use.

/c/ Suspended AUMs on public lands are not shown in previous tables because they are not authorized for use.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-10a.

**SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT
LANDS AND GRAZING LEASE LANDS FOR BILLING
YEAR 2014 (MARCH 1, 2014, TO FEBRUARY 28, 2015)**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	613	64	3	624
California	395	13	35	431
Colorado	1,248	44	111	1,287
Idaho	1,583	93	105	1,673
Montana	4,206	163	186	4,212
Nevada	529	30	63	574
New Mexico	1,960	390	230	2,115
Oregon	1,260	35	12	1,273
Utah	1,213	46	160	1,321
Wyoming	2,475	254	268	2,623
Total	15,482	1,132	1,173	16,133
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	448,650	3,241	780	452,671
California	149,390	397	14,412	164,199
Colorado	279,829	3,479	61,419	344,727
Idaho	843,885	3,918	69,265	917,068
Montana	1,204,518	5,341	30,943	1,240,802
Nevada	964,288	2,605	79,767	1,046,660
New Mexico	1,262,858	15,858	71,348	1,350,064
Oregon	726,716	1,476	5,696	733,888
Utah	685,027	1,603	167,812	854,442
Wyoming	1,072,431	10,486	143,912	1,226,829
Total /c/	7,637,592	48,404	645,354	8,331,350

/a/ This is a count of authorizations, regardless of livestock kind. Some permittees and lessees run more than one kind of livestock and thus may be represented in more than one livestock column. However, they are counted only once in this column.

/b/ These animal unit months were calculated for grazing that occurred during the months covered by billing year 2014 (March 1, 2014, to February 28, 2015).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-10b.

**SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT
LANDS AND GRAZING LEASE LANDS FOR BILLING
YEAR 2015 (MARCH 1, 2015, TO FEBRUARY 28, 2016)**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	610	57	2	622
California	401	10	39	438
Colorado	1,237	45	112	1,286
Idaho	1,608	101	105	1,700
Montana	4,183	164	183	4,190
Nevada	528	28	63	573
New Mexico	1,982	390	237	2,135
Oregon	1,225	40	13	1,239
Utah	1,211	44	157	1,318
Wyoming	2,478	259	265	2,627
Total	15,463	1,138	1,176	16,128
Animal Unit Months Authorized				
/b/				
Arizona	435,087	2,955	333	438,375
California	164,653	465	13,764	178,882
Colorado	283,428	3,442	60,786	347,656
Idaho	887,253	4,172	60,412	951,837
Montana	1,215,834	5,394	30,272	1,251,500
Nevada	1,000,991	2,415	87,308	1,090,714
New Mexico	1,343,512	15,344	68,426	1,427,282
Oregon	756,661	2,107	6,248	765,016
Utah	699,762	1,689	163,811	865,262
Wyoming	1,124,363	10,894	140,785	1,276,042
Total /c/	7,911,544	48,877	632,145	8,592,566

/a/ This is a count of authorizations, regardless of livestock kind. Some permittees and lessees run more than one kind of livestock and thus may be represented in more than one livestock column. However, they are counted only once in this column.

/b/ These animal unit months were calculated for grazing that occurred during the months covered by billing year 2015 (March 1, 2015, to February 28, 2016).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-11.

TIMBER, WOOD PRODUCTS, AND NONWOOD PRODUCT SALES,
FISCAL YEAR 2016

Administrative State	Timber Sales /a/	Wood Product Sales /b/	Nonwood Forest Product Sales /c/	Total
Alaska	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$500.00	\$500.00
Arizona	0.00	300.00	0.00	300.00
California	15,884.20	36,350.74	3,635.85	55,870.79
Colorado	96,319.42	13,299.40	24,995.91	134,614.73
Idaho	449,957.65	16,413.00	8,162.37	474,533.02
Montana	304,887.84	8,760.00	2,758.00	316,405.84
Nevada	0.00	41,509.00	246,517.54	288,026.54
New Mexico	0.00	84,559.00	7,895.50	92,454.50
Oregon	45,545,062.29	39,709.74	101,024.35	45,685,796.38
-Eastern /d/	230,001.18	7,506.91	2,639.71	240,147.80
-Western /e/	45,315,061.11	32,202.83	98,384.64	45,445,648.58
Utah	0.00	35,424.65	29,849.29	65,273.94
Wyoming	65,229.80	13,307.00	7,362.31	85,899.11
Total	\$46,477,341.20	\$289,632.53	\$432,701.12	\$47,199,674.85
Total Wood Products	\$46,766,973.73			

**Table 3-11. TIMBER, WOOD PRODUCTS, AND NONWOOD PRODUCT SALES,
FISCAL YEAR 2016—concluded**

Note:	This table does not include values associated with the BLM's stewardship contracting.
/a/	This includes all original (parent) sawtimber sale values offered during FY 2016. The column includes sales offered using Forms 5450-3, 5450-4, 5450-25, 5450-26, as well as sawtimber sales using Forms 5450-5 and 5450-24.
/b/	Includes fuelwood, posts, poles, and other wood products.
/c/	Includes Christmas trees, cactus, seeds, yucca, pinyon nuts, mushrooms, yew bark, transplants, and other nonwood forest products or vegetal materials.
/d/	Eastern Oregon comprises public lands that include, and extend eastward from, Range 9 East, Willamette Meridian, and public lands in the State of Washington.
/e/	Western Oregon comprises the revested Oregon and California (O&C) lands, the reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road lands, and other public lands that include, and extend westward from, Range 8 East, Willamette Meridian.

Source: The BLM Timber Sale Information System.

Table 3-12.

FOREST PRODUCTS OFFERED BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2016

State	Total Number of Sawtimber Sales /a/	Sawtimber Offered MBF /a/	Total Value Sawtimber /a/	Average Price Per MBF /a/	Other SFP MBF /b/	Total Volume MBF /c/	Non- Stewardship		Stewardship Contracting	
							Biomass GTON /d/	Biomass GTON /d/	Sawtimber MBF /e/	Biomass GTON /f/
Alaska	0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	0	9,581	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	13	0	0	0
California	2	36	15,884.20	437.58	9	45	4,158	620	17,400	
Colorado	10	5,711	96,319.42	16.86	31	5,742	8,402	0	0	0
Idaho	15	5,941	449,957.65	75.74	225	6,166	6,103	0	0	0
Montana	14	3,018	304,887.84	101.04	34	3,051	10,029	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0.00	0.00	182	182	11,948	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0.00	0.00	5	5	14,615	0	0	0
Oregon	403	209,073	45,545,062.29	217.84	153	209,226	11,566	3,440	1,915	
-Eastern /g/	9	6,373	230,001.18	36.09	18	6,391	3,321	2,918	0	
-Western /h/	394	202,700	45,315,061.11	223.56	135	202,835	8,245	522	1,915	
Utah	0	0	0.00	0.00	229	229	9,735	0	0	0
Wyoming	5	4,328	65,229.80	15.07	140	4,467	2,557	0	0	0
Total	449	228,106	\$46,477,341.20	\$203.75	1,007	229,114	88,707	4,060	19,315	

Table 3-12. FOREST PRODUCTS OFFERED BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2016–concluded

Note: Some numbers may be slightly off, due to rounding.

1 MBF = 1,000 board feet; 1 board foot measures 1 foot in length by 1 foot in width by 1 inch in thickness. All sawtimber volumes listed are in MBF units; however, the contracts may have been offered as MBF, 100 cubic feet units (CCF), or tons, based on local market trends, and have been converted to MBF for this table. Conversion factors used were 1 MBF = 1.6 CCF = 6 tons.

/a/ This includes all original (parent) sawtimber sale volumes offered and modifications to volumes under contract in FY 2016. This includes sales that were offered using BLM Forms 5450-3, 5450-4, 5450-25, 5450-26, as well as sawtimber sales using Forms 5450-5 and 5450-24. It does not include volumes and values associated with the BLM’s stewardship contracting.

/b/ This column includes volumes that incorporate all other special forest product (SFP) sales converted into MBF for the fiscal year (excluding sawtimber and fuelwood), such as fence posts and corral poles.

/c/ This column adds “Sawtimber Offered” and “Other SFP,” converted to one common measure (MBF).

/d/ This column includes both biomass and fuelwood sales converted into GTON (green tons). One cord of fuelwood is equal to 1.7 GTON of biomass. Biomass includes the limbs, tops, needles, leaves, and other woody parts of trees and woody plants grown in a forest, woodland, or rangeland environment. Volumes associated with the BLM’s stewardship contracting are not included in this column.

/e/ This column is for sawtimber volumes in MBF for contracts offered in the BLM’s stewardship contracts.

/f/ This column includes both biomass and fuelwood sales converted into GTON offered in the BLM’s stewardship contracts.

/g/ Eastern Oregon comprises public lands that include, and extend eastward from, Range 9 East, Willamette Meridian, and public lands in the State of Washington.

/h/ Western Oregon comprises the reverted Oregon and California (O&C) lands, the reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road lands, and other public lands that include, and extend westward from, Range 8 East, Willamette Meridian.

Source: Timber sale data - Timber Sale Information System; stewardship data - Stewardship Contracting Information Database.

Table 3-13.

COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2016

	Leases as of September 30, 2016 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Leases</u>					
Public Domain					
Arkansas	18	2,522			
California	24	2,293			
Colorado	227	68,503			
Kansas	53	10,795			
Louisiana	19	1,539			
Michigan	2	200			
Montana	249	72,809			
Nevada	2	120			
New Mexico	746	194,702			
North Dakota	34	6,593			
Oklahoma	197	13,835			
South Dakota	11	1,197			
Utah	156	54,275			
Wyoming	594	128,478			
Total	2,332	557,861	NA	NA	NA
Acquired Lands					
Alabama	2	91			
Arkansas	66	26,451			
Colorado	4	897			
Illinois	2	210			
Kansas	10	1,755			
Kentucky	3	672			
Louisiana	1	120			
Michigan	3	120			
Mississippi	13	5,589			
Montana	5	1,323			
New Mexico	1	160			
New York	2	751			
North Dakota	28	4,448			
Ohio	14	2,466			
Oklahoma	41	8,975			
Pennsylvania	1	315			
Texas	12	4,185			
Utah	1	40			
Virginia	2	693			

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2016—continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2016 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Leases—continued</u>					
<u>Acquired Lands—continued</u>					
West Virginia	1	570			
Wyoming	12	1,520			
Total	224	61,351	NA	NA	NA
<u>Summary: Pre-Reform Act Leases</u>					
<u>Public Domain and Acquired Lands</u>					
Alabama	2	91			
Arkansas	84	28,973			
California	24	2,293			
Colorado	231	69,400			
Illinois	2	210			
Kansas	63	12,550			
Kentucky	3	672			
Louisiana	20	1,659			
Michigan	5	320			
Mississippi	13	5,589			
Montana	254	74,132			
Nevada	2	120			
New Mexico	747	194,862			
New York	2	751			
North Dakota	62	11,041			
Ohio	14	2,466			
Oklahoma	238	22,810			
Pennsylvania	1	315			
South Dakota	11	1,197			
Texas	12	4,185			
Utah	157	54,315			
Virginia	2	693			
West Virginia	1	570			
Wyoming	606	129,998			
Total	2,556	619,212	NA	NA	NA

Table 3-13.

COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2016--continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2016 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
Pre-Reform Act Future Interest Leases					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
Arkansas	1	151			
Colorado	1	320			
Kansas	207	42,381			
Louisiana	1	40			
Michigan	1	200			
Ohio	1	68			
Oklahoma	2	318			
Texas	1	106			
Wyoming	4	995			
Total	219	44,579	NA	NA	NA
Total Pre-Reform Act Competitive Oil and Gas Leases /b/ /c/	2,775	663,791	NA	NA	NA
Reform Act Leases					
Public Domain					
Alabama	25	3,091	0	0	\$0
Arizona	6	12,217	0	0	0
Arkansas	143	102,873	4	220	440
California	162	94,643	0	0	0
Colorado	1,612	1,417,419	26	16,074	5,558,441
Idaho	15	20,012	8	9,403	352,427
Kansas	11	2,713	0	0	0
Louisiana	99	10,420	1	20	4,800
Michigan	7	857	0	0	0
Mississippi	30	2,901	1	40	80
Montana	658	381,079	6	1,029	38,072
Nebraska	1	80	0	0	0
Nevada	347	537,974	4	3,765	24,740
New Mexico	2,160	1,193,818	27	24,817	32,595,410
North Dakota	528	146,853	1	19	77,000
Oklahoma	321	30,739	0	0	0
Oregon	94	151,234	0	0	0
South Dakota	223	109,828	2	640	4,800
Utah	1,327	1,453,700	20	25,166	87,013
Wyoming	6,857	5,603,380	198	227,904	\$10,311,889
Total	14,626	11,275,831	298	309,097	\$49,055,112

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2016—continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2016 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
Reform Act Leases—continued					
Acquired Lands					
Alabama	68	55,977	0	0	0
Arkansas	305	225,518	0	0	0
California	3	205	0	0	0
Colorado	225	136,734	89	76,057	4,693,292
Illinois	6	1,371	0	0	0
Indiana	6	11,290	0	0	0
Kansas	31	9,071	0	0	0
Kentucky	17	12,885	0	0	0
Louisiana	374	272,461	27	25,476	628,783
Michigan	135	89,322	14	17,397	371,898
Mississippi	507	282,602	0	0	0
Montana	116	64,204	0	0	0
Nebraska	4	1,418	0	0	0
New Mexico	9	2,560	0	0	0
New York	2	274	0	0	0
North Dakota	805	450,942	0	0	0
Ohio	55	14,079	0	0	0
Oklahoma	207	113,102	0	0	0
Oregon	3	1,703	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	8	5,302	0	0	0
South Dakota	92	28,622	1	80	400
Texas	481	312,420	0	0	0
Utah	11	1,481	2	230	151,500
Virginia	34	19,584	0	0	0
West Virginia	16	25,458	0	0	0
Wyoming	43	11,863	2	233	\$468
Total	3,563	2,150,448	135	119,473	\$5,846,341

Summary: Reform Act Leases

Public Domain and Acquired Lands

Alabama	93	59,068	0	0	\$0
Arizona	6	12,217	0	0	0
Arkansas	448	328,391	4	220	440
California	165	94,848	0	0	0
Colorado	1,837	1,554,153	115	92,131	10,251,733
Idaho	15	20,012	8	9,403	352,427

Table 3-13.

COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2016—continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2016 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
Summary: Reform Act Leases—continued					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands—continued					
Illinois	6	1,371	0	0	0
Indiana	6	11,290	0	0	0
Kansas	42	11,784	0	0	0
Kentucky	17	12,885	0	0	0
Louisiana	473	282,881	28	25,496	633,583
Michigan	142	90,179	14	17,397	371,898
Mississippi	537	285,503	1	40	80
Montana	774	445,283	6	1,029	38,072
Nebraska	5	1,498	0	0	0
Nevada	347	537,974	4	3,765	24,740
New Mexico	2,169	1,196,378	27	24,817	32,595,410
New York	2	274	0	0	0
North Dakota	1,333	597,795	1	19	77,000
Ohio	55	14,079	0	0	0
Oklahoma	528	143,841	0	0	0
Oregon	97	152,937	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	8	5,302	0	0	0
South Dakota	315	138,450	3	720	5,200
Texas	481	312,420	0	0	0
Utah	1,338	1,455,181	22	25,396	238,513
Virginia	34	19,584	0	0	0
West Virginia	16	25,458	0	0	0
Wyoming	6,900	5,615,243	200	228,137	\$10,312,357
Total	18,189	13,426,279	433	428,570	\$54,901,453
Reform Act Future Interest Leases					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
Arkansas	12	1,292			
Colorado	1	160			
Kansas	39	9,672			
North Dakota	1	40			
Oklahoma	16	2,110			
Texas	35	6,363			
Total	104	19,637	NA	NA	NA
Total Reform Act Competitive Oil and Gas Leases /d/ /e/	18,293	13,445,916	443	428,570	\$54,901,453

**Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING,
FISCAL YEAR 2016—continued**

	Leases as of September 30, 2016 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
<u>Competitive General Services Administration Oil and Gas Leases /f/</u>					
Public Domain					
California	1	69			
Nebraska	9	7,361			
Total	10	7,430	NA	NA	NA
<u>Competitive Protective Leases /g/</u>					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
Arkansas	3	1,330			
California	2	72			
Colorado	1	320			
Kentucky	1	700			
Louisiana	7	12,893			
Nebraska	2	950			
New Mexico	1	27			
North Dakota	9	1,287			
Ohio	1	113			
Oklahoma	2	2,768			
Texas	6	2,259			
Utah	3	145			
Wyoming	1	80			
Total	39	22,944	NA	NA	NA
<u>Competitive National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska Leases /h/</u>					
Public Domain					
Alaska	134	895,309	6	28,589	\$778,680
Total	134	895,309	6	28,589	\$778,680
<u>Competitive Naval Oil Shale Reserve Leases /i/</u>					
Public Domain					
Colorado	4	8,388			
Total	4	8,388	NA	NA	NA
Total Competitive Oil and Gas Leases /j/	21,255	15,043,778	439	457,159	\$55,680,133

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING,
FISCAL YEAR 2016—continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2016 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
<u>Pre-EPA Act Competitive Geothermal Leases /k/</u>					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
California	29	41,811			
Nevada	31	29,188			
New Mexico	1	280			
Oregon	7	5,010			
Utah	7	6,058			
Total	75	82,347	NA	NA	NA
<u>EPA Act Competitive Geothermal Leases //</u>					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
California					
Colorado					
Idaho					
Nevada					
New Mexico					
Oregon					
Utah					
Total	0	0	0	0	\$0
Total Competitive Geothermal Leases	75	82,347	0	0	\$0
<u>Grand Total of All Competitive Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Leases</u>	21,330	15,126,125	439	457,159	\$55,680,133

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2016–concluded

Notes: The three righthand columns of this table do not apply to leases authorized before the Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987 (Reform Act), except for those leases that had been pending issuance owing to litigation or appeal.

The data for this table come from the automated LR2000 System. The automated LR2000 System is a dynamic system that is frequently corrected as data entry errors are found. The totals in this year's table may not correspond with last year's totals because data have been corrected.

- /a/ Leases that are authorized as of the last day of the fiscal year. Includes leasing actions during the fiscal year, as shown in the three righthand columns of this table.
- /b/ Leases issued before the Reform Act.
- /c/ This is the total of all pre-Reform Act leases and pre-Reform Act future interest leases.
- /d/ Leases issued under the Reform Act.
- /e/ This is the total of all Reform Act leases and Reform Act future interest leases.
- /f/ Leases issued under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 for lands previously withdrawn or reserved from the public domain that are no longer needed by the agency for which the lands were withdrawn or reserved and that have been declared excess or surplus by the General Services Administration.
- /g/ Leases issued in accordance with the provisions of the Attorney General Opinion of April 2, 1941 (i.e., these leases must have the consent of the jurisdictional agency, must have drainage of oil and/or gas wells located on adjacent lands, and must not be subject to leasing under any leasing act).
- /h/ Leases issued under the Interior Appropriations Act, FY 1981, for lands within the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska.
- /i/ Leases issued under the Defense Authorization Act, FY 1998, for lands within Oil Shale Reserve Numbers 1 and 3.
- /j/ This is the grand total of all pre-Reform Act leases, Reform Act leases, and all other competitive oil and gas leases; however, it does not include competitive geothermal leases.
- /k/ Leases issued under the Geothermal Steam Act.
- /l/ Leases issued under the Geothermal Steam Act, as amended by the Energy Policy Act of 2005.

Table 3-14.

NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2016

	Total as of September 30, 2016 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Over-the-Counter Leases</u>				
Public Domain				
Alabama	4	639		
Alaska	30	48,091		
Arkansas	10	2,282		
California	79	20,435		
Colorado	728	585,413		
Kansas	26	7,647		
Louisiana	35	8,557		
Michigan	2	222		
Mississippi	2	44		
Montana	801	1,044,512		
Nebraska	3	159		
Nevada	15	11,980		
New Mexico	3,002	2,026,344		
North Dakota	30	7,617		
Oklahoma	181	27,667		
South Dakota	11	5,745		
Utah	718	560,256		
Wyoming	1,947	937,556		
Total	7,624	5,295,166	NA	NA
Acquired Lands				
Alabama	1	60	0	0
Arkansas	24	15,658	0	0
California	8	1,417	0	0
Colorado	14	5,319	1	241
Florida	2	1,160	0	0
Indiana	1	2,468	0	0
Kansas	2	996	0	0
Kentucky	5	6,704	0	0
Louisiana	10	11,646	0	0
Maryland	4	2,637	0	0
Michigan	37	8,317	14	2,617
Mississippi	27	17,683	0	0
Montana	42	17,455	0	0
Nebraska	3	136	0	0
New Mexico	1	620	0	0
North Dakota	48	28,186	0	0
Ohio	11	9,798	0	0
Oklahoma	35	11,169	0	0
Texas	19	25,264	0	0
Utah	7	1,263	0	0

Table 3-14.

NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2016—continued

	Total as of September 30, 2016 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Over-the-Counter Leases—continued				
Acquired Lands—continued				
Virginia	2	7,232	0	0
West Virginia	28	40,277	0	0
Wyoming	16	3,754	0	0
Total	347	219,219	15	2,858
Summary: Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Over-the-Counter Leases				
Public Domain and Acquired Lands				
Alabama	5	699	0	0
Alaska	30	48,091	0	0
Arkansas	34	17,940	0	0
California	87	21,852	0	0
Colorado	742	590,732	1	241
Florida	2	1,160	0	0
Indiana	1	2,468	0	0
Kansas	28	8,643	0	0
Kentucky	5	6,704	0	0
Louisiana	45	20,203	0	0
Maryland	4	2,637	0	0
Michigan	39	8,539	14	2,617
Mississippi	29	17,727	0	0
Montana	843	1,061,967	0	0
Nebraska	6	295	0	0
Nevada	15	11,980	0	0
New Mexico	3,003	2,026,964	0	0
North Dakota	78	35,803	0	0
Ohio	11	9,798	0	0
Oklahoma	216	38,836	0	0
South Dakota	11	5,745	0	0
Texas	19	25,264	0	0
Utah	725	561,519	0	0
Virginia	2	7,232	0	0
West Virginia	28	40,277	0	0
Wyoming	1,963	941,310	0	0
Total	7,971	5,514,385	15	2,858

Table 3-14.

NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2016—continued

	Total as of September 30, 2016 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
<u>Pre-Reform Act Simultaneous Leases</u>				
Public Domain				
Alabama	3	686		
Arkansas	1	40		
California	26	5,891		
Colorado	764	447,963		
Kansas	2	880		
Louisiana	6	424		
Michigan	11	13,915		
Montana	312	217,408		
Nevada	20	7,998		
New Mexico	1,323	828,920		
North Dakota	101	59,239		
Oklahoma	121	17,084		
South Dakota	37	17,673		
Utah	432	347,028		
Wyoming	3,027	1,471,087		
Total	6,186	3,436,236	NA	NA
Acquired Lands				
Alabama	3	3,001		
Arkansas	4	2,238		
California	1	42		
Colorado	30	17,880		
Kentucky	4	7,713		
Louisiana	7	4,516		
Michigan	24	10,845		
Mississippi	11	6,959		
Montana	46	43,551		
Nebraska	1	9		
New Mexico	4	834		
North Dakota	150	135,544		
Ohio	1	1,670		
Oklahoma	37	11,986		
South Dakota	2	840		
Texas	20	19,389		
Utah	3	324		
West Virginia	2	4,156		
Wyoming	39	14,717		
Total	389	286,214	NA	NA

Table 3-14.

NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2016--continued

	Total as of September 30, 2016 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
Summary: Pre-Reform Act Simultaneous Leases				
Public Domain and Acquired Lands				
Alabama	6	3,687		
Arkansas	5	2,278		
California	27	5,933		
Colorado	794	465,843		
Kansas	2	880		
Kentucky	4	7,713		
Louisiana	13	4,940		
Michigan	35	24,760		
Mississippi	11	6,959		
Montana	358	260,959		
Nebraska	1	9		
Nevada	20	7,998		
New Mexico	1,327	829,754		
North Dakota	251	194,783		
Ohio	1	1,670		
Oklahoma	158	29,070		
South Dakota	39	18,513		
Texas	20	19,389		
Utah	435	347,352		
West Virginia	2	4,156		
Wyoming	3,066	1,485,804		
Total	6,575	3,722,450	NA	NA
Pre-Reform Act Future Interest Leases				
Public Domain and Acquired Lands				
Arkansas	4	599		
Colorado	6	860		
Kansas	2	400		
Louisiana	3	9,045		
Michigan	3	1,241		
Mississippi	1	395		
North Dakota	5	1,110		
Texas	2	4,615		
Wyoming	3	511		
Total	29	18,776	NA	NA
Total Pre-Reform Act Noncompetitive Leases /b/	14,575	9,255,611	15	2,858

Table 3-14.

NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2016—continued

	Total as of September 30, 2016 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Reform Act Leases</u>				
Public Domain				
Alabama	1	281	0	0
Arkansas	10	17,886	0	0
California	19	21,968	0	0
Colorado	168	163,113	6	306
Kansas	1	2,145	0	0
Louisiana	3	172	0	0
Michigan	2	200	0	0
Montana	206	173,169	0	0
Nevada	243	566,248	30	80,275
New Mexico	13	12,714	0	0
North Dakota	28	10,382	0	0
Oklahoma	4	773	0	0
Oregon	9	19,902	0	0
South Dakota	6	3,596	0	0
Utah	315	492,617	10	16,051
Wyoming	550	491,199	14	16,724
Total	1,578	1,976,365	60	113,356
Acquired Lands				
Alabama	8	6,874	0	0
Arkansas	12	15,525	0	0
Colorado	36	23,210	5	3,930
Kansas	1	1,120	0	0
Louisiana	4	16,414	0	0
Michigan	8	3,562	0	0
Mississippi	4	1,318	0	0
Montana	27	20,851	0	0
North Dakota	30	16,126	0	0
Ohio	29	9,974	0	0
Oklahoma	4	3,429	0	0
Oregon	5	14,358	0	0
Texas	10	15,044	0	0
Utah	1	400	0	0
West Virginia	3	3,070	0	0
Wyoming	4	3,523	0	0
Total	186	154,798	5	3,930

Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2016--continued

	Total as of September 30, 2016 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
Summary: Reform Act Leases				
Public Domain and Acquired Lands				
Alabama	9	7,155	0	0
Arkansas	23	33,411	0	0
California	19	21,968	0	0
Colorado	204	186,323	11	4,236
Kansas	2	3,265	0	0
Louisiana	7	16,586	0	0
Michigan	9	3,762	0	0
Mississippi	4	1,318	0	0
Montana	233	194,020	0	0
Nevada	243	566,248	30	80,275
New Mexico	13	12,714	0	0
North Dakota	58	26,508	0	0
Ohio	29	9,974	0	0
Oklahoma	8	4,202	0	0
Oregon	14	34,260	0	0
South Dakota	6	3,596	0	0
Texas	10	15,044	0	0
Utah	316	493,017	10	16,051
West Virginia	3	3,070	0	0
Wyoming	554	494,722	14	16,724
Total	1,764	2,131,163	65	117,286
Reform Act Future Interest Leases				
Acquired Lands				
Arkansas	1	244		
Texas	1	547		
Total	2	791	NA	NA
Total Reform Act Noncompetitive Leases /c/	1,766	2,131,954	65	117,286
Total Oil and Gas Noncompetitive Leases /d/	16,341	11,387,565	80	120,144

Table 3-14.

NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2016—concluded

	Total as of September 30, 2016 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Geothermal Leases</u>				
Public Domain and Acquired Lands				
Alaska	3	7,680		
California	2	3,840		
Nevada	56	86,920		
New Mexico	1	640		
Oregon	5	3,230		
Washington	0	0		
Total	67	102,310	NA	NA
<u>Grand Total of All Noncompetitive Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Leases</u>	16,408	11,489,875	80	120,144

Note: The two righthand columns of this table do not apply to leases authorized before the Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987 (Reform Act), except for those leases that had been pending issuance owing to litigation or appeal.

/a/ Leases that are authorized as of the last day of the fiscal year. Includes leasing actions during the fiscal year, as shown in the two righthand columns of this table.

/b/ Leases issued before the Reform Act.

/c/ Leases issued under the Reform Act.

/d/ This is the total of all pre-Reform Act and Reform Act noncompetitive oil and gas leases; it does not include noncompetitive geothermal leases.

Table 3-15.

OTHER OIL AND GAS LEASING ACTIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2016

	Total as of September 30, 2016 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
<u>Private Leases /b/</u>				
Acquired Lands				
Arkansas	1	40		
Colorado	2	328		
Indiana	2	68		
Kansas	5	1,480		
Kentucky	39	9,399		
Louisiana	2	48		
Mississippi	1	482		
Nebraska	1	210		
New York	1	158		
North Dakota	4	585		
Ohio	147	17,679		
Oklahoma	7	924		
Pennsylvania	66	4,337		
Tennessee	2	736		
Texas	4	1,135		
Utah	3	770		
West Virginia	188	20,407		
Total /c/	475	58,786	None	None
<u>Exchange Leases /d/</u>				
Public Domain				
California	65	11,831		
Colorado	19	9,422		
Kansas	21	18,028		
Montana	91	27,202		
New Mexico	306	122,095		
North Dakota	9	4,227		
Wyoming	72	20,796		
Total	583	213,601	None	None
<u>Renewal Leases /e/</u>				
Public Domain				
California	138	39,714		
Colorado	128	111,024		
Louisiana	1	103		
Montana	116	37,933		

Table 3-15. OTHER OIL AND GAS LEASING ACTIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2016—continued

	Total as of September 30, 2016 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
Renewal Leases /e/—continued				
Public Domain—continued				
New Mexico	394	95,782		
North Dakota	9	8,981		
Oklahoma	7	272		
Utah	5	5,315		
Wyoming	379	102,377		
Total /c/	1,177	401,501	None	None
Renewal Leases with Discovery National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska /f/				
Public Domain				
Alaska	5	34,229		
Total	5	34,229	None	None
Renewal Leases without Discovery National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska /f/				
Public Domain				
Alaska	5	29,331		
Total	5	29,331	None	None
Class III Reinstatement Leases /g/				
Public Domain				
California	1	80		
Wyoming	3	498		
Total	4	578	None	None
Act of 1930 Rights-of-Way Leases /h/				
Public Domain				
Colorado	63	3,025	1	14
Montana	6	77	0	0
Nebraska	3	119	0	0
New Mexico	2	383	0	0
North Dakota	7	583	0	0
Utah	3	1,298	0	0

**Table 3-15. OTHER OIL AND GAS LEASING ACTIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2016—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2016 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
<u>Act of 1930 Rights-of-Way Leases /h/—continued</u>				
Public Domain—continued				
Wyoming	47	1,824	0	0
Total	131	7,309	1	14
<u>Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Act of 1934 Leases /i/</u>				
Acquired Lands				
California	1	160		
Colorado	1	711		
Kansas	51	10,908		
North Dakota	11	2,232		
Oklahoma	27	5,165		
Texas	75	11,013		
Total	166	30,189	None	None
<u>Relinquishment Act of 1919 Leases /j/</u>				
Acquired Lands				
Texas	1	151		
Total	1	151	None	None
<u>Grand Total Other Oil and Gas Leases</u>	2,547	775,675	1	14

/a/ Leases that are authorized as of the last day of the fiscal year. Includes leasing actions during the fiscal year, as shown in the two righthand columns of this table.

/b/ An existing oil and gas lease, between private parties, at the time the Federal Government purchased the mineral estate as part of a Federal Government land acquisition.

/c/ The totals in this year's table may not correspond with last year's totals because data have been corrected.

/d/ A lease issued before August 8, 1946, for a term of 20 years, or renewal thereof; or a lease that was issued in exchange for a 20-year lease.

/e/ A lease issued for a term of 20 years, or any renewal thereof; may be renewed for a new 20-year lease.

**Table 3-15. OTHER OIL AND GAS LEASING ACTIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2016--concluded**

- /f/ A lease within the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska, which is renewed for 10 additional years. Such renewals were authorized by the Energy Policy Act of 2005, which amended the Naval Petroleum Reserves Production Act of 1976.
- /g/ A lease arising from an abandoned placer mining claim reinstated under the provision of Class III of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 and concurrently converted to an oil and gas lease.
- /h/ A lease issued under the act of May 21, 1930, which authorizes the leasing of oil and gas deposits under certain rights-of-way to the owner of the right-of-way or any assignee thereof.
- /i/ A lease issued on lands acquired by the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation (FFMC) under the FFMC Act of 1934.
- /j/ A lease issued under the Relinquishment Act of 1919.

Table 3-16.

NEW OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES ON FEDERAL LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2016

OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES

Geographic State	APDs /a/ Approved	Wells Started	Wells Completed	Wells Plugged
Alabama	0	0	0	2
Alaska	3	3	3	10
Arkansas	3	0	4	1
California	28	30	17	87
Colorado	218	111	113	49
Illinois	0	0	0	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	3	1	3	0
Mississippi	6	3	1	1
Montana	5	1	2	52
Nevada	3	0	0	0
New Mexico	241	200	102	4
North Dakota	891	231	241	134
Oklahoma	10	5	2	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0
Texas	5	3	14	0
Utah	142	3	46	53
Wyoming	626	256	172	177
Total	2,184	847	720	570

Table 3-16.

NEW OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES ON FEDERAL LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2016--concluded

GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES

Geographic State	<u>GDPs /b/ Approved</u>	<u>Wells Started</u>	<u>Wells Completed</u>	<u>Wells Plugged</u>
California	0	0	0	0
Nevada	17	9	9	4
Oregon	3	1	1	1
Total	20	10	10	5

Note: The oil and gas data come from the Automated Fluid Minerals Support System (AFMSS). The geothermal data come from the Geothermal Resources Automated Support System (GRASS). Both are dynamic systems that are frequently corrected as data entry errors are found. Due to the ongoing transitional activities between the AFMSS 1 and AFMSS 2 platforms, this reflects the best available FY 2016 permit and well data from AFMSS, supplemented by state/field office updates and verifications.

/a/ APDs = applications for permit to drill.

/b/ GDPs = geothermal drilling permits.

Table 3-17.

**CONTINUING OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES ON FEDERAL LANDS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2016**

CONTINUING OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES

Geographic State	Units in Effect /a/	Producible and Service Holes /b/	Producible and Service Completions /b/	Producing Leases /a/	Acres in Producing Status /a/
Alabama	1	29	29	24	7,842
Alaska	0	76	97	28	16,882
Arizona	0	1	1	0	0
Arkansas	4	210	225	247	121,326
California	31	6,854	6,872	324	83,434
Colorado	163	6,752	6,815	2,238	1,526,229
Idaho	0	0	0	2	2,333
Illinois	2	15	15	8	1,581
Indiana	0	2	2	2	68
Kansas	9	406	408	437	109,232
Kentucky	0	160	160	54	32,916
Louisiana	4	460	480	170	55,366
Maryland	0	9	9	0	0
Michigan	5	88	90	64	30,926
Mississippi	8	125	128	78	38,079
Montana	45	2,742	2,747	1,423	710,617
Nebraska	0	31	31	19	8,825
Nevada	11	97	98	37	27,001
New Mexico	214	30,563	35,509	6,619	3,761,154
New York	0	6	6	5	1,182
North Dakota	48	2,255	2,283	1,324	595,514
Ohio	1	599	600	238	46,100
Oklahoma	16	482	489	972	148,097
Pennsylvania	0	213	213	69	4,761
South Dakota	9	84	85	81	46,484
Tennessee	0	11	11	2	736

Table 3-17.

**CONTINUING OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES ON FEDERAL LANDS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2016—continued**

CONTINUING OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES—continued

Geographic State	Units in Effect /a/	Producible and Service Holes /b/	Producible and Service Completions /b/	Producing Leases /a/	Acres in Producing Status /a/
Texas	13	561	562	278	164,798
Utah	132	8,879	8,928	1,516	1,139,973
Virginia	0	18	18	16	14,491
West Virginia	1	287	288	153	55,810
Wyoming	583	32,294	30,527	7,498	4,020,073
Total	1,300	94,309	97,726	23,926	12,771,830

CONTINUING GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES

Geographic State	Units /a/	Injection Wells	Producing Wells	Producing Leases /a/	Acres in Producing Status /a/
California	3	109	260	38	51,588
Nevada	26	63	78	32	33,887
New Mexico	0	3	1	2	2,781
Oregon	2	1	0	0	0
Utah	1	8	8	7	7,569
Total	32	184	347	79	95,825

**Table 3-17. CONTINUING OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES ON FEDERAL LANDS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2016—concluded**

Note: Due to the ongoing transitional activities between the Automated Fluid Minerals Support System (AFMSS) 1 and AFMSS 2 platforms, this reflects the best available FY 2016 permit and well data from AFMSS, supplemented by state/field office updates and verifications.

/a/	Data come from the BLM’s Case Recordation System. Since FY 2009, the BLM has recategorized data collected for the last two columns of this table. Before FY 2009, the displayed data was categorized as “producing leases,” which included leases with the status of (1) held by actual production, (2) held by allocated production, and (3) held by being located in a producing unit. Since FY 2009, the BLM has been reporting the data as “producing leases.” This includes leases with the status of (1) held by actual production and (2) held by allocated production. This categorization conforms data reported by the BLM and the Office of Natural Resources Revenue for producing leases.
/b/	Service holes and completions are not necessarily located on producing leases. Data come from AFMSS.

Table 3-18.

**FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE
RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING
UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2016**

	Total as of September 30, 2016 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year /a/		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
<u>Federal Coal Leases</u>					
Competitive Nonregional Lease-by-Application Leases					
Alabama	1	1,610	0	0	\$0
Colorado /b/ /c/	21	29,869	0	(841)	98,580
Illinois /d/	1	145	1	145	0
Montana	4	5,379	0	0	0
New Mexico	3	7,088	0	0	0
North Dakota /c/	8	7,033	(1)	(793)	0
Oklahoma	7	14,555	0	0	0
Utah /c/	12	25,365	0	(4,047)	0
Wyoming	40	79,383	0	0	0
Total	97	170,427	0	(5,536)	\$98,580
Competitive Pre-Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act Leases					
Kentucky /b/	1	1,827	0	174	\$17,436
Montana /e/	18	24,534	1	210	0
North Dakota	4	3,040	0	0	0
Utah	47	46,567	0	0	0
Washington	1	241	0	0	0
Wyoming /e/	33	62,694	0	1	0
Total	104	138,903	1	385	\$17,436
Competitive Regional Emergency/Bypass Leases					
Colorado	4	2,197	0	0	\$0
Kentucky /c/	0	0	(1)	(1,430)	0
Montana /e/	4	1,038	(1)	(210)	0
New Mexico /e/	0	0	(1)	(4,016)	0
North Dakota	1	320	0	0	0
Utah	4	3,270	0	0	0
Wyoming	3	3,260	0	0	0
Total	16	10,085	(3)	(5,656)	\$0

Table 3-18. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2016—continued

	Total as of September 30, 2016 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year /a/		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
Competitive Regional Leases					
Colorado	15	25,965	0	(800)	\$0
Kentucky /c/	2	1,525	0	0	0
Montana	7	4,825	0	0	0
Utah	4	1,863	0	0	0
West Virginia /e/	1	7,642	0	(3,079)	0
Wyoming	6	14,792	0	0	0
Total	35	56,612	0	(3,879)	\$0
Hardship Leases					
New Mexico /e/	1	4,016	1	4,016	\$0
Total	1	4,016	1	4,016	\$0
Exchange Leases					
Wyoming	5	4,625	0	0	\$0
Total	5	4,625	0	0	\$0
Preference Right Leases					
Colorado /b/ /c/	12	23,964	(2)	(4,835)	\$2,800
Montana	2	1,446	0	0	0
New Mexico	8	14,968	0	0	0
Oklahoma	2	2,129	0	0	0
Utah	5	3,925	0	0	0
Washington	1	280	0	0	0
Wyoming	15	35,806	0	0	0
Total	45	82,518	(2)	(4,835)	\$2,800
All Leases Combined					
Alabama	1	1,610	0	0	\$0
Colorado /b/ /c/	52	81,995	(2)	(6,476)	101,380
Illinois /d/	1	145	1	145	0
Kentucky /b/ /c/	3	3,352	(1)	(1,256)	17,436
Montana /e/	35	37,222	0	0	0
New Mexico /e/	12	26,072	0	0	0
North Dakota /c/	13	10,393	(1)	(793)	0
Oklahoma	9	16,684	0	0	0
Utah /c/	72	80,990	0	(4,047)	0
Washington	2	521	0	0	0
West Virginia /e/	1	7,642	0	(3,079)	0
Wyoming /e/	102	200,560	0	1	0
Total	303	467,186	(3)	(15,505)	\$118,816

Table 3-18. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2016—continued

	Total as of September 30, 2016 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year /a/		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
<u>Preference Right Lease Applications</u>					
New Mexico /c/	11	21,316	(3)	(7,752)	NA
Total	11	21,316	(3)	(7,752)	NA
<u>Coal Licenses</u>					
<u>Exploration Licenses</u>					
Alabama	1	760	0	0	NA
Colorado /f/	2	8,471	1	4,846	NA
Montana	1	12,618	1	12,618	NA
North Dakota	1	480	0	0	NA
Utah /f/	2	6,750	1	979	NA
Wyoming	4	43,602	(4)	(9,276)	NA
Total	11	72,681	(1)	9,167	NA
<u>Licenses To Mine</u>					
Montana	1	80	(3)	(80)	NA
Total	1	80	(3)	(80)	NA
<u>Logical Mining Units</u>					
Colorado /f/	9	68,882	1	6,405	NA
Montana	3	32,872	0	0	NA
New Mexico	2	40,001	0	0	NA
North Dakota	3	12,965	0	0	NA
Oklahoma	1	293	0	0	NA
Utah	10	96,180	0	0	NA
Wyoming /f/	15	148,152	2	15,914	NA
Total	43	399,345	3	22,319	NA

Table 3-18. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2016—concluded

Note: Statistics for federal coal lease diligent development and continued operation are shown in Table 3-35.

- /a/ Authorized leases and licenses are shown, along with those logical mining units (LMUs) that were authorized as of September 30, 2016. Totals include actions during the fiscal year, as shown in the three righthand columns. These columns provide the net number of new leases, licenses, and permits authorized and LMU actions approved with an effective date during the fiscal year. Actions approved during the fiscal year that reduced the quantity or acreage of leases, licenses, or LMUs are shown in parentheses. Pending preference right lease applications are also shown. Acreage totals may differ slightly from other data sources because of the rounding methods used.
- /b/ An increase in acreage for FY 2016, without an additional lease or LMU, reflects completion of a modification of an existing lease or LMU. The total bonus received for the additional acreage added to a lease by a modification is shown.
- /c/ Values reflect the termination, cancellation, expiration, or relinquishment of a lease, license, preference right lease application, or LMU that was completed during FY 2016. A termination, cancellation, expiration, or full relinquishment is reflected by a decrease in the lease, license, or LMU acreage and quantity. A partial relinquishment is reflected by a decrease in only the lease, license, or LMU acreage.
- /d/ A nonfederal lease was added during FY 2016 through a federal land acquisition action.
- /e/ Values reflect a correction to previously reported statistics. Correction can arise from discovery of clerical errors or a surveying correction.
- /f/ Values reflect the issuance of new federal licenses or LMUs during FY 2016.

NA = Not applicable.

Table 3-19.

**OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS,
AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2016**

	Total as of September 30, 2016 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Combined Hydrocarbon Leases</u>					
Utah	17	7,760	(1)	(2,228)	NA
Total	17	7,760	(1)	(2,228)	NA
<u>Phosphate Leases</u>					
Phosphate Competitive Leases					
Florida	4	883	0	0	NA
Idaho	48	31,908	0	0	NA
Montana	1	1,409	0	0	NA
Utah	1	840	0	0	NA
Total	54	35,040	0	0	NA
Phosphate Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Leases					
Florida	1	61	0	0	NA
Idaho	9	2,542	0	0	NA
Total	10	2,603	0	0	NA
Phosphate Preference Right Leases					
Idaho	28	9,516	0	0	NA
Utah	3	7,278	0	0	NA
Total	31	16,794	0	0	NA
Total Phosphate Leases	95	54,437	0	0	NA
<u>Phosphate Preference Right Lease Applications</u>					
Idaho	2	965	0	0	NA
Total	2	965	0	0	NA
<u>Phosphate Use Permits</u>					
Idaho	4	230	0	0	NA
Total	4	230	0	0	NA

Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2016—continued

	Total as of September 30, 2016 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
<u>Sodium Leases</u>					
Sodium Competitive Leases					
California	3	4,644	0	0	NA
Wyoming	36	42,375	1	402	\$424,121
Total	39	47,019	1	402	\$424,121
Sodium Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Leases					
Arizona	1	4	0	0	NA
California	1	1,298	0	0	NA
Wyoming	1	317	0	0	NA
Total	3	1,619	0	0	NA
Sodium Preference Right Leases					
California	9	14,845	0	0	NA
Colorado	8	16,831	0	0	NA
New Mexico	1	40	0	0	NA
Wyoming	19	19,655	0	0	NA
Total	37	51,371	0	0	NA
Total Sodium Leases	79	100,009	1	402	\$424,121
<u>Sodium Use Permit</u>					
California	1	40	0	0	NA
Total	1	40	0	0	NA

Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2016—continued

	Total as of September 30, 2016 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
<u>Potassium Leases</u>					
Potassium Competitive Leases					
California	3	5,970	0	0	NA
New Mexico	12	15,432	0	0	NA
Utah	69	142,513	0	0	NA
Total	84	163,915	0	0	NA
Potassium Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Leases					
California	1	1,332	0	0	NA
New Mexico /b/	49	60,994	3	4,600	\$208,285
Utah	2	702	0	0	NA
Total	52	63,028	3	4,600	\$208,285
Potassium Preference Right Leases					
California	2	2,984	0	0	NA
Nevada	1	2,500	0	0	NA
New Mexico /b/	83	108,087	0	2,061	\$70,090
Utah	6	9,210	0	0	NA
Total	92	122,781	0	2,061	\$70,090
Total Potassium Leases	228	349,724	3	6,661	\$278,375
<u>Potassium Preference Right Lease Applications</u>					
New Mexico	52	43,451	0	0	NA
Total	52	43,451	0	0	NA
<u>Potassium Prospecting Permits</u>					
Colorado	5	8,720	0	0	NA
New Mexico	0	0	(7)	(12,483)	NA
Utah	0	0	(2)	(2,254)	NA
Total	5	8,720	(9)	(14,737)	NA

Table 3-19.

**OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS,
AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2016—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2016 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
<u>Gilsonite Leases</u>					
Gilsonite Competitive Leases					
Utah	11	3,155	0	0	NA
Total	11	3,155	0	0	NA
Gilsonite Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Leases					
Utah	2	68	0	0	NA
Total	2	68	0	0	NA
Gilsonite Preference Right Leases					
Utah	1	477	0	0	NA
Total	1	477	0	0	NA
Gilsonite Mineral Lease Exchanges					
Utah /c/	3	290	0	0	NA
Total	3	290	0	0	NA
Total Gilsonite Leases	17	3,990	0	0	NA
<u>Oil Shale RD&D Leases</u>					
Colorado	6	946	(1)	(156)	NA
Utah	1	160	0	0	NA
Total	7	1,106	(1)	(156)	NA
<u>Oil Shale RD&D Preference Lease Areas /d/</u>					
Colorado	6	25,226	(1)	(476)	NA
Utah	1	4,960	0	0	NA
Total	7	30,186	(1)	(476)	NA

Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2016–continued

	Total as of September 30, 2016 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
<u>Hardrock – Acquired Lands Leases /e/</u>					
Hardrock Preference Right Leases /e/					
Alabama	1	40	0	0	NA
Arkansas	6	457	0	0	NA
California	1	41	0	0	NA
Idaho	2	121	0	0	NA
Illinois	1	183	0	0	NA
Minnesota	3	4,870	0	0	NA
Missouri /b/	36	33,633	0	0	NA
Montana	1	57	0	0	NA
North Carolina	1	158	0	0	NA
South Carolina	1	1,109	0	0	NA
Virginia	1	355	0	0	NA
Total	54	41,024	0	0	NA
Hardrock Mineral Lease Exchanges /e/					
Utah /c/	3	964	0	0	NA
Total	3	964	0	0	NA
Total Hardrock Leases	57	41,988	0	0	NA
<u>Hardrock Preference Right Lease Applications /e/</u>					
California	1	80	0	0	NA
Total	1	80	0	0	NA
<u>Hardrock – Acquired Lands Prospecting Permits /e/</u>					
Minnesota	2	11	0	0	NA
Montana	2	45	0	0	NA
Total	4	56	0	0	NA

Table 3-19.

**OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS,
AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2016—concluded**

	Total as of September 30, 2016 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Public Domain in Minnesota National Forests – Hardrock Preference Right Lease Applications /e/</u>					
Minnesota	3	1,378	0	0	NA
Total	3	1,378	0	0	NA
<u>Public Domain in Minnesota National Forests – Hardrock Prospecting Permits /e/</u>					
Minnesota	27	40,126	0	0	NA
Total	27	40,126	0	0	NA
<u>Nevada Sand and Gravel Solid Mineral Leases</u>					
Nevada	1	121	0	0	NA
Total	1	121	0	0	NA

/a/ The first two columns of this table include authorized leases, licenses, and permits and pending preference right lease applications. The last three columns include new actions during the fiscal year. New actions that increase numbers and acreage, such as new leases, licenses, and permits, are shown without parentheses. New actions that decrease numbers and acreage, such as lease, license, or permit terminations, expirations, or relinquishments, are in parentheses, and the totals are a sum of the increases and decreases.

/b/ Acreage revised, with no change in the corresponding number of leases/permits.

/c/ These mineral leases were acquired from the State of Utah. They were issued under the rules of the State of Utah, so they do not have standard federal lease terms.

/d/ The research, development, and demonstration (RD&D) oil shale leases have terms and conditions that, if met, may allow them a preference to additional identified lands for commercial development.

/e/ “Hardrock” refers to minerals that are locatable under the 1872 Mining Law when they occur on public domain lands. These minerals are, however, leasable if they occur on acquired federal land or within the national forests in Minnesota. These minerals include copper, nickel, lead, zinc, cadmium, cobalt, gold, silver, garnet, uncommon-variety limestone or clay, platinum, palladium, quartz crystals, semiprecious gemstones, uranium, or other minerals.

NA = not applicable.

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2016

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	New Contract Sales/Use Permits Issued During Fiscal Year /b/			Production Reports for All Existing Contracts/Permits /c/		
		Number	Quantity /d/	Value	Number	Quantity /d/	Value
Non-Exclusive Sales							
Alaska	Sand and Gravel	1	100	\$187	0	0	\$0
	State Total	1	100	\$187	0	0	\$0
Arizona	Clay	5	700	\$350	5	700	\$350
	Sand and Gravel	9	5,471	4,105	9	5,471	4,105
	Stone	82	378	3,296	82	378	3,296
	State Total	96	6,549	\$7,751	96	6,549	\$7,751
California	Sand and Gravel	12	2,827	\$1,365	12	2,827	\$1,365
	Soil - Other	4	950	380	4	950	380
	Stone	7	12,034	10,350	7	12,034	10,350
	State Total	23	15,811	\$12,095	23	15,811	\$12,095
Colorado	Clay	1	1	\$0	1	1	\$0
	Sand and Gravel	8	64	54	8	64	54
	Stone	101	116	1,858	101	116	1,858
	State Total	110	181	\$1,912	110	181	\$1,912
Idaho	Calcium	1	10	\$8	1	10	\$8
	Clay	2	9	18	2	9	18
	Pumice	11	33	208	11	33	208
	Sand and Gravel	117	47,493	45,368	117	47,493	45,368
	Soil - Other	5	313	218	5	313	218
	Stone	176	485	9,626	176	485	9,626
	State Total	312	48,343	\$55,446	312	48,343	\$55,446
Montana /e/	Sand and Gravel	4	293	\$2,930	4	293	\$2,930
	Stone	5	5	26	5	5	26
	State Total	9	298	\$2,956	9	298	\$2,956

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2016--continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	New Contract Sales/Use Permits Issued During Fiscal Year /b/			Production Reports for All Existing Contracts/Permits /c/		
		Number	Quantity /d/	Value	Number	Quantity /d/	Value
Non-Exclusive Sales—continued							
Nevada	Sand and Gravel	71	11,853	\$10,881	69	11,553	\$10,685
	Soil - Other	3	28	19	3	28	19
	Stone	9	607	419	9	607	419
	State Total	83	12,488	\$11,319	81	12,188	\$11,123
New Mexico /f/	Calcium	67	107,036	\$380,357	67	107,036	\$380,357
	Pumice	5	156	147	5	156	147
	Sand and Gravel	41	1,557	1,419	41	1,557	1,419
	Soil - Other	2	1,000	800	2	1,000	800
	Stone	31	366	426	28	363	391
	State Total	146	110,115	\$383,149	143	110,112	\$383,114
Oregon /g/	Pumice	7	196	\$145	7	196	\$145
	Sand and Gravel	25	3,537	2,036	25	3,537	2,036
	Stone	58	40,411	22,660	58	40,411	22,660
	State Total	90	44,144	\$24,841	90	44,144	\$24,841
Utah	Clay	2	2	\$0	2	2	\$0
	Pumice	86	15,203	7,479	86	15,203	7,479
	Sand and Gravel	43	9,742	4,058	43	9,742	4,058
	Soil - Other	5	7	8	5	7	8
	Stone	216	3,329	34,845	220	2,427	34,231
	State Total	352	28,283	\$46,390	356	27,381	\$45,776

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2016—continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	New Contract Sales/Use Permits Issued During Fiscal Year /b/			Production Reports for All Existing Contracts/Permits /c/		
		Number	Quantity /d/	Value	Number	Quantity /d/	Value
Non-Exclusive Sales—concluded							
Wyoming /h/	Sand and Gravel	44	7,312	\$6,890	44	7,312	\$6,890
	Stone	13	14	325	13	14	325
	State Total	57	7,326	\$7,215	57	7,326	\$7,215
Total Non-Exclusive Sales		1,279	273,628	\$553,261	1,277	272,333	\$552,229
Exclusive Sales							
Alaska	Sand and Gravel	1	3,000	\$7,530	1	10,700	\$14,873
	Stone	4	43,000	171,015	2	8,130	39,278
	State Total	5	46,000	\$178,545	3	18,830	\$54,151
Arizona	Pumice	0	0	\$0	6	148	\$58
	Sand and Gravel	3	460,950	525,000	42	110,398	126,634
	Soil - Other	1	70,820	45,000	0	0	0
	Stone	7	304,697	498,225	205	723,662	1,312,629
	State Total	11	836,467	\$1,068,225	253	834,208	\$1,439,321
California	Sand and Gravel	39	298,480	\$316,601	16	46,303	\$48,325
	Stone	4	125,058	119,640	0	0	0
	State Total	43	423,538	\$436,241	16	46,303	\$48,325
Colorado	Clay	0	0	\$0	13	4,363	\$3,520
	Sand and Gravel	1	4,000	5,320	12	227,378	251,191
	Soil - Other	2	36,538	7,313	2	3,291	976
	Stone	7	885,072	762,956	33	51,911	60,434
	State Total	10	925,610	\$775,589	60	286,943	\$316,121

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2016—continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	New Contract Sales/Use Permits Issued During Fiscal Year /b/			Production Reports for All Existing Contracts/Permits /c/		
		Number	Quantity /d/	Value	Number	Quantity /d/	Value
Exclusive Sales—continued							
Idaho	Sand and Gravel	1	500	\$650	5	9,114	\$9,246
	Stone	2	12	18	18	12,757	19,288
	State Total	3	512	\$668	23	21,871	\$28,534
Montana /e/	Sand and Gravel	1	10,000	\$3,500	25	11,316	\$4,680
	State Total	1	10,000	\$3,500	25	11,316	\$4,680
Nevada	Clay	1	2,247	\$1,230	2	220	\$132
	Sand and Gravel	20	1,060,534	1,205,417	363	2,878,911	3,695,906
	Soil - Other	0	0	0	36	0	0
	Stone	3	1,153,087	1,523,835	45	198,168	226,996
	State Total	24	2,215,868	\$2,730,482	446	3,077,299	\$3,923,034
New Mexico /f/	Calcium	64	1,232,083	\$4,619,987	80	1,063,497	\$3,976,542
	Pumice	0	0	0	66	275,780	238,355
	Sand and Gravel	17	68,462	61,619	170	460,559	541,079
	Soil – Other	17	49,863	242,749	45	108,058	370,453
	Stone	0	0	0	25	32,846	53,938
	State Total	98	1,350,408	\$4,924,355	386	1,940,740	\$5,180,367
Oregon /g/	Sand and Gravel	1	300	\$300	2	7,577	\$7,577
	Stone	3	5,062	4,012	2	6,002	3,915
	State Total	4	5,362	\$4,312	4	13,579	\$11,492
Utah	Pumice	0	0	\$0	8	22,326	\$10,982
	Sand and Gravel	3	218,620	225,310	45	71,723	49,655
	Stone	10	1,179	45,117	44	208,188	229,477
	State Total	13	219,799	\$270,427	97	302,237	\$290,114

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2016—continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	New Contract Sales/Use Permits Issued During Fiscal Year /b/			Production Reports for All Existing Contracts/Permits /c/		
		Number	Quantity /d/	Value	Number	Quantity /d/	Value
Exclusive Sales—concluded							
Wyoming	Clay	0	0	\$0	4	0	\$0
	Sand and Gravel	25	627,702	527,922	116	345,468	268,979
	Stone	34	171,137	205,724	71	1,423,535	1,030,944
	State Total	59	798,839	\$733,646	191	1,769,003	\$1,299,923
Total Exclusive Sales		271	6,832,403	\$11,125,990	1,504	8,322,329	\$12,596,062
Free-Use Permits							
Alaska	Sand and Gravel	6	1,860,000	\$3,461,000	5	70,492	\$158,206
	State Total	6	1,860,000	\$3,461,000	5	70,492	\$158,206
Arizona	Clay	1	10,000	\$5,000	2	1,152	\$576
	Sand and Gravel	7	573,260	659,455	25	99,026	93,570
	Stone	1	11	150	3	13,860	35,040
	State Total	9	583,271	\$664,605	30	114,038	\$129,186
California	Sand and Gravel	1	50,000	\$50,000	0	0	\$0
	State Total	1	50,000	\$50,000	0	0	\$0
Colorado	Clay	0	0	\$0	1	4,769	\$4,531
	Sand and Gravel	4	40,484	48,941	24	7,355	6,966
	Stone	3	4,886	6,205	12	12,928	20,148
	State Total	7	45,370	\$55,146	37	25,052	\$31,645

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2016--continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	New Contract Sales/Use Permits Issued During Fiscal Year /b/			Production Reports for All Existing Contracts/Permits /c/		
		Number	Quantity /d/	Value	Number	Quantity /d/	Value
Free-Use Permits—continued							
Idaho	Clay	2	10,500	\$7,350	0	0	\$0
	Pumice	0	0	0	10	17,750	17,750
	Sand and Gravel	10	90,219	100,295	96	79,438	75,336
	Soil - Other	0	0	0	3	30	60
	Stone	5	155,002	166,952	31	78,167	114,262
	State Total	17	255,721	\$274,597	140	175,385	\$207,408
Montana /e/	Sand and Gravel	2	22,000	\$17,820	48	20,316	\$10,653
	State Total	2	22,000	\$17,820	48	20,316	\$10,653
Nevada	Sand and Gravel	20	619,572	\$667,409	84	100,551	\$71,237
	State Total	20	619,572	\$667,409	84	100,551	\$71,237
New Mexico /f/	Calcium	14	324,040	\$525,413	10	224,010	\$337,913
	Sand and Gravel	10	1,042,406	1,795,500	15	76,671	23,341
	Stone	1	4,024	5,110	1	538	683
	State Total	25	1,370,470	\$2,326,023	26	301,219	\$361,937
Oregon /g/	Sand and Gravel	4	6,850	\$5,988	7	8,100	\$11,864
	Stone	16	175,422	143,908	13	14,896	13,611
	State Total	20	182,272	\$149,896	20	22,996	\$25,475
Utah	Pumice	4	98,862	\$51,000	8	18,611	\$9,143
	Sand and Gravel	5	32,050	18,525	1	4,640	2,230
	Soil - Other	1	50,000	30,000	0	0	0
	Stone	2	6,079	5,288	0	0	0
	State Total	12	186,991	\$104,813	9	23,251	\$11,373

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2016—concluded

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	New Contract Sales/Use Permits Issued During Fiscal Year /b/			Production Reports for All Existing Contracts/Permits /c/		
		Number	Quantity /d/	Value	Number	Quantity /d/	Value
Free-Use Permits—concluded							
Wyoming /h/	Clay	1	3,500	\$1,540	0	0	\$0
	Sand and Gravel	13	526,449	571,075	51	247,378	235,556
	Stone	2	33,100	35,086	0	0	0
	State Total	16	563,049	\$607,701	51	247,378	\$235,556
Total Free-Use		135	5,738,716	\$8,379,010	450	1,100,678	\$1,242,676
Grand Total		1,685	12,844,757	\$20,058,261	3,231	9,695,340	\$14,390,967

Note: Materials were disposed of under the Materials Act of 1947 (61 Stat. 681; 30 U.S.C. 601), as amended by the Multiple Use Mining Act of 1955 (69 Stat. 367).

/a/ The data have been aggregated into eight standard material groups.

/b/ New disposals this year showing the total quantity and value over the full term of the authorization.

/c/ Reports show quantity and dollar values of production this year from all new and previously issued sale contracts and permits.

/d/ Includes sales and permit data originally reported in both tons and cubic yards. For this table, all data have been converted automatically to cubic yards.

/e/ Includes North Dakota and South Dakota.

/f/ Includes Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.

/g/ Includes Washington.

/h/ Includes Nebraska.

Sources: The BLM Legacy Rehost System (LR2000) and the Alaska Land Information System automated databases.

Table 3-21. MINERAL PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2016

State	Patents Issued		Lode Claims			Placer Claims			Mill Sites		
	BLM No.	USFS No.	BLM No.	BLM Acres	USFS No.	USFS Acres	BLM No.	BLM Acres	USFS No.	USFS Acres	USFS Acres
Oregon	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	40	0	0	0
Total	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	40	0	0	0

BLM = Bureau of Land Management; USFS = U.S. Forest Service. A mineral patent application may contain more than one claim or mill site.

Table 3-22.

**ADJUDICATION OF MINING CLAIMS, PUBLIC LAW 94-579,
FROM OCTOBER 21, 1976, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2016**

Administrative State	Total Claims at Beginning of Fiscal Year	Claims Received During Year	Total at Year End	Active Claims at Beginning of Fiscal Year /a/	Claims Closed /b/	Claims Held under FHFC /c/	Active Claims at Year End /d/	Active Claim Acres at Year End /d/
Alaska	123,557	78	123,635	5,839	217	0	5,662	129,796
Arizona	186,455	6,015	192,470	38,451	5,098	66	40,200	806,455
California	315,017	2,034	317,051	20,288	3,495	52	20,098	590,078
Colorado	287,662	811	288,473	9,854	2,340	24	9,393	198,426
Eastern States /e/	10,998	0	10,998	2	0	0	2	219
Idaho	214,258	1,275	215,533	15,735	3,651	20	16,158	361,311
Montana /f/	232,102	1,030	233,132	15,139	1,747	10	15,062	314,961
Nevada	1,117,992	18,663	1,136,655	164,295	21,847	0	171,854	3,600,233
New Mexico /g/	196,979	368	197,347	9,171	1,599	10	8,415	192,190
Oregon /h/	172,138	624	172,762	8,006	955	2	7,583	212,650
Utah	416,986	1,633	418,619	18,100	2,242	0	17,360	454,520
Wyoming /i/	315,384	869	316,253	36,113	3,558	52	31,442	747,584
Total	3,589,528	33,400	3,622,928	340,993	46,749	236	343,229	7,608,423

/a/ Active means that the subject claim or site is in good standing under the recording, annual maintenance, and assessment work statutes. It does not refer to any potential activity on the land contained within the claim or site.

/b/ Represents actions taken during the fiscal year to close case files. Cases are closed when a patent is issued for the mining claim or site, the claim is relinquished, or the claim is declared abandoned and void, or null and void, pursuant to 43 CFR Parts 3830, 3833, 3834, or 3835. Cases closed during any one fiscal year also include claims or sites that were considered forfeited or abandoned in previous years but that were not actually adjudicated until the present fiscal year.

Table 3-22. ADJUDICATION OF MINING CLAIMS, PUBLIC LAW 94-579, FROM OCTOBER 21, 1976, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2016—concluded

/c/	Mining claims or sites held under the first half of the mineral entry final certificate (FHFC) for a mineral patent application.
/d/	The amounts of active claims and their respective acreages are derived from the summation of those mining claims and sites that are held under FHFC, those for which the required annual maintenance fee payment was made, and those that are held under a waiver from the payment of the annual maintenance fees. The amounts and acreages cannot be derived mathematically from the table data presented, as these totals can change daily.
/e/	Includes all states bordering on, or east of, the Mississippi River.
/f/	Includes North Dakota and South Dakota.
/g/	Includes Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.
/h/	Includes Washington.
/i/	Includes Nebraska.

Sources: The BLM’s Legacy Rehost System (LR2000) and the Alaska Land Information System automated databases.

Table 3-23. NOTICES AND PLANS OF MINING OPERATIONS REVIEWED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEARS 2009 THROUGH 2016

Administrative State	Notices Reviewed /a/									
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016		
Alaska	30	5	5	11	4	9	27	1		
Arizona	72	85	130	79	114	86	94	64		
California	24	35	21	21	25	37	16	16		
Colorado	16	24	16	14	12	18	10	18		
Idaho	25	18	18	11	13	10	10	9		
Montana /b/	12	6	8	14	16	6	10	4		
Nevada	233	217	318	276	223	216	193	184		
New Mexico /c/	14	19	20	21	18	7	9	8		
Oregon /d/	53	60	56	55	60	40	37	40		
Utah	29	20	26	25	20	19	20	18		
Wyoming /e/	19	33	39	43	48	24	30	17		
Total	527	522	657	570	553	472	456	379		

Table 3-23. NOTICES AND PLANS OF MINING OPERATIONS REVIEWED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEARS 2009 THROUGH 2016—continued

Administrative State	Plans of Operations Reviewed /f/							
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Alaska	13	1	3	9	3	8	5	3
Arizona	3	8	6	6	8	9	8	7
California	19	9	14	12	12	7	6	9
Colorado	3	4	3	3	1	4	4	3
Idaho	3	5	3	4	5	4	1	1
Montana /b/	2	1	0	2	6	3	0	2
Nevada	37	46	50	49	60	51	68	38
New Mexico /c/	2	3	3	2	0	0	0	1
Oregon /d/	7	3	6	7	10	5	7	1
Utah	7	3	3	5	1	8	7	3
Wyoming /e/	4	12	9	10	15	13	6	7
Total	100	95	100	109	121	112	112	75

**Table 3-23. NOTICES AND PLANS OF MINING OPERATIONS REVIEWED BY
THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEARS 2009
THROUGH 2016—concluded**

/a/	Notices, including amendments, extensions, and modifications to existing notices, reviewed by the BLM for operations causing a cumulative surface disturbance of less than 5 acres per calendar year (43 CFR 3809.301).
/b/	Includes Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota.
/c/	Includes New Mexico, Oklahoma, Kansas, and Texas.
/d/	Includes Oregon and Washington.
/e/	Includes Wyoming and Nebraska.
/f/	Plans reviewed by the BLM for operations under wilderness review (43 CFR 3802.1-1); plans reviewed, including modifications and amendments to existing plans, for areas of public lands where the cumulative surface disturbance will exceed 5 acres per calendar year (43 CFR 3809.401 and 3809.430); and plans reviewed for Stockraising Homestead Act lands under 43 CFR 3809.31.

Table 3-24. HELIUM OPERATIONS AND REVENUES, FISCAL YEAR 2012–2016

Fiscal Year	Federal Helium			Storage and Transmission of Private Helium			Helium Produced from Public Land			Natural Gas/Liquids Sales		
	Volume Sold	Sales Receipts /a/	Volume in Storage /b/	Operations Receipts /c/	Volume Sold /d/	Fee Sales and Royalty Receipts /e/	Volume Sold	Sales Receipts /f/	Volume Sold	Sales Receipts /g/	Volume Sold	Sales Receipts /h/
2012	2,253	\$169,407	1,277	\$6,514	1,371	\$10,406	3,888	\$11,261				
2013	2,246	186,313	1,844	5,460	1,435	11,705	3,782	13,685				
2014	756	68,046	1,826	4,943	1,370	14,945	3,422	15,796				
2015	1,065	106,145	2,249	5,376	1,432	17,462	2,864	7,988				
2016	1,183	122,052	2,746	7,082	1,319	17,221	2,374	4,890				

Note: All receipts are in thousands of dollars; all helium volumes are in million cubic feet (14.65 pounds-force per square inch absolute [psia] and 60 degrees F); all natural gas/liquids volumes are in thousand decatherms (14.73 psia and 60 degrees F). BLM operating expenses for the Federal Helium Program are deducted from revenues. All operations are financed through the revolving Helium Production Fund.

/a/ Figures represent in-kind helium sales plus open-market sales of helium. FY 2016 open market sales of helium were 1,061 million cubic feet with sales receipts of \$110,819,000, whereas in-kind sales were 122 million cubic feet with sales receipts of \$11,233,428.

/b/ This is the balance of private helium remaining in storage at the end of each fiscal year. Depending on helium demand, this volume can increase or decrease. Government helium in storage as of the end of September 2016 was 5.36 billion cubic feet.

/c/ The storage contracts provide for the collection of contract fees, pipeline connect fees, and reservoir management fees based on stored volumes and the storage activity conducted by the contract holder. The transportation and storage of private company helium serves as a method of providing an adequate supply of crude helium to the private helium purification plants.

/d/ Volumes reported are based on helium contained in gross gas handled and represent only estimates of the volumes of helium sold from federal land.

/e/ Includes revenues for federal helium produced in Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming. Volumes reported do not correlate directly to revenues. Revenues are based on value received and volume of helium extracted.

/f/ Figures represent sales of natural gas plus natural gas liquids. The FY 2016 volume sold and sales receipts shown are estimates of the latest data.

Sources: Helium operations statistical reports, BLM Collections and Billings System, and BLM Management Information System.

Table 3-25.

RECEIPTS FROM THE DISPOSITION OF PUBLIC LANDS AND RESOURCES
MAY 20, 1785, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2016

Fiscal Year /a/	Public Land and Materials Sales	Mining Law Holding Fees and Service Charges				Miscellaneous /c/	Total
		Timber Sales	Fees and Commissions	Mineral Leases /b/			
May 20, 1785- June 30, 1880	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$208,059,657	\$208,059,657
1881–1890	76,923,581	0	13,471,437	0		8,873,661	99,268,679
1891–1900	21,312,029	0	9,152,920	0		3,027,577	33,492,526
1901–1910	64,777,706	0	16,074,789	0		13,242,241	94,094,736
1911–1920	27,940,144	767,589	14,734,586	0		23,580,948	67,023,267
1921–1930	6,734,345	7,537,400	7,173,853	76,371,588	0	6,636,922	104,454,108
1931–1940	1,334,320	4,289,226	1,944,753	44,602,550	0	5,813,130	57,983,979
1941–1950	2,197,428	24,711,054	1,228,873	146,207,799	0	25,548,418	199,893,572
1951–1960	23,462,798	208,631,073	9,075,890	1,050,400,101	0	107,926,288	1,399,496,150
1961–1970	28,799,311	478,508,666	36,265,491	4,011,486,592	0	214,394,232	4,769,454,292
1971–1980	56,763,803	1,557,613,025	199,418,739	33,531,838,736	0	509,994,006	35,855,628,309
1981–1990	112,271,638	1,744,202,105	65,496,865	19,193,623,086	0	1,046,408,043	22,162,001,737
1991–2000	150,624,870	974,066,791	11,686,793	114,884,624 /d/	263,059,652	425,745,635	1,940,068,365
2001–2010	3,358,495,651	235,171,573	3,263,957	364,994,746	429,539,231	1,092,712,260	5,484,177,418
2011	20,817,020 /e/	19,397,187	53,281	11,182,677	64,138,991	129,089,541 /f/	244,678,697
2012	22,859,534 /e/	21,654,166	33,715	12,805,185	65,776,392	154,547,971 /f/	277,676,963
2013	26,844,859 /e/	27,468,585	35,450	11,841,178	67,609,219	147,334,775 /f/	281,134,066
2014	77,158,164 /e/	43,130,176	121,743	10,785,525	58,486,279	154,428,202 /f/	344,110,089
2015	100,794,896 /e/	47,963,234	55,672	10,511,450	58,360,872	157,771,057 /f/	375,457,181
2016	110,324,814 /e/	47,995,689	72,651	11,047,701	63,325,863	143,788,449 /f/	376,555,167
Total	\$4,290,436,911	\$5,443,107,539	\$389,361,458	\$58,602,583,538	\$1,070,296,499	\$4,578,923,013	\$74,374,708,958

**Table 3-25. RECEIPTS FROM THE DISPOSITION OF PUBLIC LANDS AND RESOURCES
MAY 20, 1785, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2016—concluded**

Note: This table includes the collections of the BLM and its two predecessor organizations: the General Land Office (1785–1946) and the Grazing Service (1934–1946). For annual data from 1881–1946, see the <i>General Land Office Statistical Appendix</i> for 1946. For annual data from 1947–1961, see the <i>BLM Statistical Appendix</i> for 1961. For annual data from 1961–1970, 1971–1980, 1981–1990, 1991–2000, and 2001–2010, see the <i>BLM Public Land Statistics</i> for 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2010, respectively.	
/a/	As of June 30 through 1976; thereafter, as of September 30.
/b/	The Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437; 30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.). Collection and distribution responsibilities for receipts under the Mineral Leasing Act were transferred to the Minerals Management Service (MMS) on October 1, 1983. Collection and distribution responsibilities for receipts from the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska and for royalties from the south half of the Red River in Oklahoma were transferred to the MMS on October 1, 2007. The BLM has continued to collect oil and gas pipeline rights-of-way rents and rents, bonuses, and royalties from Bankhead-Jones land utilization project lands. Other mineral and oil and gas receipts are collected and reported by the Office of Natural Resources Revenue, which performs revenue management functions formerly performed by the MMS. This column includes Outer Continental Shelf leases before their transfer to the MMS, which was effective May 10, 1982.
/c/	Before 1880, includes all receipts from the sale or lease of public lands and resources. After 1880, includes sales of Indian lands, revenues from grazing, rent of land, and other sources.
/d/	Naval Oil Shale Reserve (NOSR) receipts under the Mineral Leasing Act were included in BLM collections beginning in FY 1999. The BLM is authorized to keep these receipts under the 1998 National Defense Authorization Act and to seek appropriation of these funds for environmental restoration of the NOSR 1 and 3 properties, which were transferred to the BLM in 1998.
/e/	Includes Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act collections of \$6,833,475 in FY 2011, \$7,766,644 in FY 2012, \$12,962,896 in FY 2013, \$61,429,844 in FY 2014, \$78,440,677 in FY 2015, and \$91,815,511 in FY 2016.
/f/	Includes “application for permit to drill” collections of \$31,227,184 in FY 2011, \$34,261,500 in FY 2012, \$30,945,999 in FY 2013, \$35,413,007 in FY 2014, \$28,697,500 in FY 2015, and \$15,354,000 in FY 2016.

Table 3-26.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2016

Grazing Leases, Licenses, and Permits									
	Mineral Leases and Permits /a/		Sales of Timber	Sales of Land and Materials	Section 3		Section 15		Other
Alaska	\$227,882		\$2,500	\$2,472,452	\$0	\$0			\$0
Arizona	253,978		20	1,604,705	623,909			240,419	0
Arkansas	0		0	0	0			0	0
California	2,614,529		225,250	1,348,636	157,745			132,607	0
Colorado	699,872		44,911	987,875	637,575			85,304	0
District of Columbia	0		0	0	0			0	0
Florida	0		0	18,295	0			0	0
Idaho	46,323		734,930	161,494	1,832,763			61,687	0
Kansas	0		0	0	0			0	0
Minnesota	0		0	0	0			0	0
Missouri	0		0	0	0			0	0
Montana	987,298		408,775	40,806	1,531,382			286,696	738,555
Nebraska	0		0	0	0			2,566	0
Nevada	192,118		40,292	98,365,148 /b/	2,410,294			19,457	0
New Mexico	2,467,606		67,208	2,194,691	2,509,362			424,636	45,612
North Dakota	23,361		0	0	0			15,551	0
Oklahoma	0		0	175,000	0			228	0
Oregon	103,926		46,374,137	205,359	1,477,725			62,226	14,245
South Dakota	592		1,120	120	376			258,302	0
Texas	0		0	0	0			0	0
Utah	488,858		5,704	1,190,975	1,701,098			554	0
Virginia	0		0	0	0			0	0
Washington	3,543		0	45,032	0			60,505	0
Wisconsin	0		0	0	0			0	0
Wyoming	2,937,815		90,842	1,514,226	1,735,994			958,043	0
Total Operating Revenue	\$11,047,701		\$47,995,689	\$110,324,814	\$14,618,223			\$2,608,781	\$798,412

Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2016--continued

	Mineral Leases and Permits /a/	Sales of Timber	Sales of Land and Materials	Grazing Leases, Licenses, and Permits		
				Section 3	Section 15	Other
Percent	4.10%	17.79%	40.90%	5.42%	0.97%	0.30%
Mining Claim and Holding Fees /c/	\$63,325,863					
Application for Permit to Drill Fees	\$15,354,000					
Non-Operating Revenue /d/	\$28,133,771					
Grand Total	\$117,861,335	\$47,995,689	\$110,324,814	\$14,618,223	\$2,608,781	\$798,412

Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2016—continued

	Fees and Commissions	Rights-of-Way Rent	Rent of Land	Recreation Fees	Other Sources	Total
Alaska	\$600	\$1,477,372	\$75,976	\$365,144	\$820	\$4,622,746
Arizona	3,900	2,666,813	236,342	1,188,216	14,244	6,832,546
Arkansas	100	0	0	0	0	100
California	13,750	26,739,544	462,800	4,060,664	21,867	35,777,392
Colorado	1,152	2,355,639	108,010	1,039,125	183,897	6,143,360
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	88	88
Florida	150	0	0	0	0	18,445
Idaho	2,598	1,986,397	35,252	1,113,143	25,409	5,999,996
Kansas	50	0	0	0	0	50
Minnesota	0	0	1,300	0	0	1,300
Missouri	10	0	0	0	0	10
Montana	1,820	323,130	54,898	595,898	8,378	4,977,636 /e/
Nebraska	100	886	6,161	0	0	9,713
Nevada	1,191	9,365,909	615,476	5,342,572	10,777	116,363,234
New Mexico	36,507	3,445,505	8,927	674,799	49,863	11,924,716 /e/
North Dakota	0	6,432	70	0	0	45,414
Oklahoma	792	0	0	0	0	176,020
Oregon	620	1,377,268	42,987	2,971,017	413,284	53,042,794 /f/
South Dakota	120	2,945	25	0	(7,951)	255,649
Texas	200	28,221	0	0	0	28,421
Utah	1,803	2,823,980	24,110	4,386,205	22,707	10,645,994
Virginia	0	0	0	28,741	0	28,741
Washington	80	67,501	11,247	0	0	187,908
Wisconsin	100	144	0	0	0	244
Wyoming	7,008	5,131,685	24,703	229,567	29,133	12,659,016
Total Operating Revenue	\$72,651	\$57,799,371	\$1,708,284	\$21,995,091	\$772,516	\$269,741,533

Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2016—concluded

	Fees and Commissions	Rights-of-Way Rent	Rent of Land	Recreation Fees	Other Sources	Total
Percent	0.03%	21.43%	0.63%	8.15%	0.29%	100.00%
Mining Claim and Holding Fees /c/						\$63,325,863
Application for Permit to Drill Fees						\$15,354,000
Non-Operating Revenue /d/						\$28,133,771
Grand Total	\$72,651	\$57,799,371	\$1,708,284	\$21,995,091	\$772,516	\$376,555,167
/a/	Includes bonus bids and first year rentals. All subsequent rents and royalties are collected by the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR), which performs revenue management functions formerly performed by the Minerals Management Service (MMS). Information on revenue collected by the ONRR or the MMS may be found on the ONRR's website at http://www.onrr.gov/ .					
/b/	Includes Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) collections of \$91,815,511.					
/c/	Includes mining claim collections of \$1,365,586 and mining claim holding fee collections of \$61,960,277.					
/d/	Includes receipts from fines, penalties, forfeitures, recovery fees, and road maintenance of \$26,741,475; interest received from delinquent debt of \$9,497; interest from investments under SNPLMA of \$1,339,125; and interest from the Lincoln County Land Act of \$43,673.					
/e/	Includes land utilization project lands purchased by the Federal Government under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012) and subsequently transferred to the Department of the Interior. Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act receipts from livestock grazing and other resources totaled \$1,598,318.					
/f/	Includes Oregon & California receipts of \$40,391,901, Coos Bay Wagon Road receipts of \$5,910,872, and receipts from public domain sales and other categories of \$6,740,021.					

Table 3-27.

**RECEIPTS FROM OIL AND GAS RIGHT-OF-WAY
RENTALS, RENTS, BONUSES, AND ROYALTIES,
FISCAL YEAR 2016**

	Oil and Gas Pipeline Right-of-Way Rentals	Oil and Gas Rents, Bonuses, and Royalties	Total
Alaska	\$227,882	\$0	\$227,882
Arizona	253,978	0	253,978
California	2,614,529	0	2,614,529
Colorado	679,954	19,919	699,873
Idaho	46,323	0	46,323
Louisiana	0	0	0
Montana	236,385	750,912	987,297
Nevada	192,118	0	192,118
New Mexico	2,467,135	471	2,467,606
North Dakota	23,361	0	23,361
Oklahoma	0	0	0
Oregon	103,926	0	103,926
South Dakota	592	0	592
Texas	0	0	0
Utah	488,858	0	488,858
Washington	3,542	0	3,542
Wyoming	2,509,203	428,613	2,937,816
Total	\$9,847,786	\$1,199,915	\$11,047,701

Note: This table shows BLM receipts collected under the following authorities: 30 U.S.C. 185, Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, 30 U.S.C. 191, Executive Order 10046, Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937, and Executive Order 10787. Other mineral and oil and gas receipts are administered by the Office of Natural Resources Revenue, which performs revenue management functions formerly performed by the Minerals Management Service.

Table 3-28. ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS TO STATES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
BY PROGRAM, FISCAL YEAR 2016

	Sales of Public Land and Materials	Mineral Leases and Permits	Taylor Grazing Act			Total
			Section 3 Permits	Section 15 Permits	Other	
Alaska	\$86,778	\$52,987	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$139,765
Arizona	59,760	135,199	72,607	111,915	0	379,481
California	58,612	1,357,892	18,358	61,728	0	1,496,590
Colorado	38,461	402,433	74,198	39,709	0	554,801
Florida	681	0	0	0	0	681
Idaho	33,383	25,336	213,288	28,715	0	300,722
Montana	16,738	281,989	178,215	133,457	174,388 /a/	784,787
Nebraska	0	0	0	1,194	0	1,194
Nevada	11,486,348 /b/	104,875	280,498	9,057	0	11,880,778
New Mexico	84,079	1,306,657	292,027	197,668	11,579 /a/	1,892,010
North Dakota	0	11,684	0	7,239	0	18,923
Oklahoma	6,517	329	0	106	0	6,952
Oregon	43,662	56,079	171,970	28,966	19,064,652 /c/	19,365,329
South Dakota	46	320	44	120,240	0	120,650
Utah	44,564	271,736	197,965	258	0	514,523
Washington	1,677	1,832	0	28,165	0	31,674
Wyoming	59,773	1,519,909	202,026	445,970	0	2,227,678

**Table 3-28. ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS TO STATES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
BY PROGRAM, FISCAL YEAR 2016—concluded**

Taylor Grazing Act				
	Sales of Public Land and Materials	Mineral Leases and Permits	Section 3 Permits	Section 15 Permits
			Other	Total
Total	\$12,021,079	\$5,529,257	\$1,701,196	\$1,214,387
			\$19,250,619	\$39,716,538

Note: This table and Table 3-29 show how receipts for FY 2016 have been allocated. These amounts will actually be paid in FY 2017 with the exception of oil and gas pipeline rights-of-way, which are paid the month after receipt. The payments are reduced for sequestration where required by Section 251A of the Budget Control Act of 2011 (Public Law 112-25).

/a/ Land utilization land grazing and the sale of other resources under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012) and Executive Order 10787.

/b/ There were no Clark County land sales in FY 2016 under the Santini-Burton Act of December 23, 1980. Allocation from the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of October 19, 1998, amounted to \$12,061,093, which includes direct payments at the time of sale by the purchaser to state and local governments. There were no land sales for Lincoln County in FY 2016; therefore, there was no allocation from the Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act of 2004. The remainder of the allocation is from sales of public domain lands and materials.

/c/ FY 2016 payment issued for 50% of receipts for Oregon and California (O&C) grant lands (\$18,802,430), under Title II of the Oregon and California Lands Act of 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181f; 50 Stat. 874, Title II). FY 2016 payment issued for Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) grant lands (\$262,222), under the Coos Bay Wagon Road Act of 1939 (43 U.S.C. 1181f-1; 53 Stat. 753). Sequestration of 6.9% was withheld under Section 251A of the Budget Control Act of 2011 (Public Law 112-25).

Table 3-29.

ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE AND FUND, FISCAL YEAR 2016

Source of Receipts	Reclamation Fund	BLM Funds /a/	States and Counties /b/	U.S. Treasury General Fund and Other Funds /c/	
					Total
Mineral Leases and Permits /d/	\$3,828,788	\$623,924	\$5,529,257	\$1,065,732	\$11,047,701
Mining Claim and Holding Fees	0	63,325,863	0	0	63,325,863
Sales of Public Land /e/	2,579,888	0	212,888	2,923,864	5,716,640
Sales of Public Timber and Materials	9,923,815	2,062,279	567,251	2,823,708	15,377,053
Fees and Commissions	0	0	0	72,652	72,652
Oregon and California Grant Lands /f/	0	5,412,801	18,802,430	16,176,671	40,391,902
Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands /g/	0	0	262,222	5,648,650	5,910,872
Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act	0	79,754,418	11,240,939	820,154	91,815,511
Grazing Leases (Section 15)	0	1,304,390	1,214,387	90,003	2,608,780
Grazing District Fees (Section 3)	0	7,309,112	1,701,196	5,607,916	14,618,224
Rights-of-Way /h/	0	2,003,684	1,715	55,350,553	57,355,952
Recreation Fees	0	21,995,091	0	0	21,995,091
Miscellaneous Leases and Permits /h/ /i/	0	394,205	183,502	210,702	788,409
Non-Operating Revenue /j/	0	27,967,920	0	165,850	28,133,770
Rent of Land /h/	0	1,612	751	1,668,505	1,670,868
Application for Permit to Drill Fees	0	15,354,000	0	0	15,354,000
Other /h/	0	0	0	371,879	371,879
Total	\$16,332,491	\$227,509,299	\$39,716,538	\$92,996,839	\$376,555,167

Table 3-29. ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE AND FUND, FISCAL YEAR 2016
—concluded

Notes: This table and Table 3-28 show how receipts for FY 2016 have been allocated; these amounts will actually be paid in FY 2017, with the exception of Mineral Leasing Act rights-of-way, which are paid monthly in the year of receipt.

/a/	BLM funds include range improvement, forest ecosystem health and recovery, cost recovery, and management of land and resources (e.g., communication site rent, recreation fees, and mining claim/mining claim holding fees).
/b/	Compare with Table 3-28, Allocation of Receipts to States and Local Governments by Program.
/c/	Includes amounts withheld for sequestration under Section 251A of the Budget Control Act of 2011 (Public Law 112-25).
/d/	Includes \$799,317 from Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012) lands and \$10,248,384 from other lands.
/e/	Excludes Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act receipts, which are shown separately in this table.
/f/	Payments made under Title II of the Oregon and California Lands Act of 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181f-1; 50 Stat. 874, Title II).
/g/	Payments made under the Coos Bay Wagon Road Act of 1939 (43 U.S.C. 1181f-1; 53 Stat. 753).
/h/	Excludes Oregon and California (O&C) and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) receipts, which are shown separately in this table.
/i/	Includes “rent of land” and receipts from Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012) lands; excludes rights-of-way rent, as well as mineral leases and permits.
/j/	Non-operating revenue includes receipts from fines, penalties, service charges, recovery fees, and interest.

Table 3-30.

**PAYMENTS TO STATES (INCLUDING LOCAL GOVERNMENTS)
AND TERRITORIES, FISCAL YEAR 2016**

	Mineral Leasing Act /a/	TAYLOR GRAZING ACT				Proceeds of Sales		Other	Total Payments
		Sec. 15	Sec. 3	Other		Sales			
Alaska	\$47,820	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$756	\$0		\$48,576
Arizona	126,564	94,822	62,630	0		90,696	0		374,712
California	1,239,896	46,352	11,501	0		62,142	0		1,359,891
Colorado	370,806	36,115	66,198	5,984		38,843	0		517,946
Florida	0	0	0	0		1	0		1
Idaho	23,761	23,278	179,516	0		18,622	0		245,177
Michigan	0	0	0	0		12	0		12
Minnesota	0	0	0	0		14	0		14
Montana	89,709	120,541	145,663	0		15,340	416,307 /b/		787,560
Nebraska	0	1,070	0	0		0	0		1,070
Nevada	98,034	5,266	204,147	0		204,472	12,061,093 /c/		12,573,012
New Mexico	987,596	161,522	230,814	19		168,347	11,601 /b/		1,559,899
North Dakota	10,889	6,901	0	0		1,709	0		19,499
Oklahoma	329	87	0	0		0	0		416
Oregon	52,547	23,151	136,448	0		36,935	35,566,001 /d/		35,815,082
South Dakota	276	117,062	35	0		230	0		117,603
Texas	0	0	0	0		4	0		4
Utah	221,183	0	160,417	0		71,320	0		452,920
Washington	1,712	26,436	0	0		3,158	0		31,306
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0		40	0		40
Wyoming	1,254,150	355,703	160,013	156,311		84,939	0		2,011,116
Total	\$4,525,272	\$1,018,306	\$1,357,382	\$162,314		\$797,580	\$48,055,002		\$55,915,856

Table 3-30.

PAYMENTS TO STATES (INCLUDING LOCAL GOVERNMENTS)
AND TERRITORIES, FISCAL YEAR 2016--concluded

Note: This table is based on amounts actually paid in FY 2016. By contrast, Table 3-28, Allocation of Receipts to States and Local Governments by Program, and Table 3-29, Allocation of Receipts by Source and Fund, show how receipts for FY 2016 (October 2015 through September 2016) have been allocated; these amounts will actually be paid in FY 2017.

- /a/ Sequester amounts of 6.8% were withheld for Mineral Leasing Act payments per Section 251A of the Budget Control Act of 2011 (Public Law 112-25).
- /b/ Land utilization lands under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012).
- /c/ Land sales under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act resulted in direct payments at the time of sale, totaling \$12,061,093. Calendar year payments to Clark County, Nevada, and the State of Nevada under the Santini-Burton Act totaled \$0.
- /d/ The timing of the payments for Oregon and California (O&C) grant lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) grant land counties was changed from "not later than September 30" to "as soon as practicable after the end of that fiscal year," according to Public Law 106-393. This change was effective for FY 2001 payments, which were made in FY 2002. For FY 2015 receipts, which were paid in FY 2016, a total of \$3,007,434 out of \$35,566,001 was returned to the BLM for Title II projects.

Table 3-31.

LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2016

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts					Forest	
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
<u>Mineral Leases and Permits</u>							
Public Domain (except Alaska) and Acquired Military Lands							
Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (41 Stat. 437) and the act of Feb. 7, 1927 (44 Stat. 1057); 30 U.S.C. 191 and Public Law 97-94 (95 Stat. 1205), relating to leases on acquired military lands; 30 U.S.C. 355	50.0	10.0		40.0			
Public Domain (Alaska)							
Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended by Alaska Statehood Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 339) and Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971; 30 U.S.C. 191	90.0	10.0					
Oregon and California Grant Lands							
O&C Lands Act of Aug. 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 874), ch. 876, Title II, relating to conservation of timber; 43 U.S.C. 1181f; 30 U.S.C. 191; Solicitor's Opinion, Dec. 9, 1985	50.0 /a/	50.0					

Table 3-31.

LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2016--continued

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands Act of May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 753), ch. 144, relating to distribution of funds derived from the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands; 43 U.S.C. 1181f-1 et seq.; 30 U.S.C. 191; Solicitor’s Opinion, Dec. 9, 1985	/a/						
Choctaw and Chickasaw Lands, Oklahoma Act of June 28, 1944 (58 Stat. 483-485), ch. 298, relating to purchase of lands and establishment of trust fund on deposit to credit of both tribes; 16 U.S.C. 151			100.0				
Land Utilization Lands (Section 3) Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General’s Decision 102563	12.5	37.5			50.0		
Land Utilization Lands (Section 15) Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General’s Decision 102563	50.0				50.0		

Table 3-31.

LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2016--continued

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts					Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement		
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Land Utilization Lands (Section 3)							
Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor's Opinion, March 11, 1971	25.0	25.0			50.0		
Land Utilization Lands (Section 15)							
Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor's Opinion, March 11, 1971	25.0	25.0			50.0		
Shoshone and Arapaho Tribes, Wyoming							
Act of May 19, 1947 (61 Stat. 102), ch. 80, authorizing the division of trust fund on deposit to joint credit of both tribes; 25 U.S.C. 611			100.0				
Acquired Lands other than Military Lands							
Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of 1947 (61 Stat. 913); 30 U.S.C. 355	/b/						
State Selected Lands (except Alaska)							
Act of Sept. 14, 1960 (74 Stat. 1024), relating to state selection of public lands subject to an outstanding lease or permit; 43 U.S.C. 852			100.0				

Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2016--continued

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts					Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement		
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent		
Naval Petroleum Reserve #2 Lease Energy Policy Act of 2005 (119 Stat. 596), Sec. 332							100.0
Permit Processing Improvement Energy Policy Act of 2005 (119 Stat. 725)							100.0
<u>Land and Materials (including Timber)</u>							
Oregon and California Grant Lands Act of Aug. 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 875), relating to distribution of moneys from O&C Land Grant Fund; 43 U.S.C. 1181f; 43 U.S.C. 1736a; Public Law 104-134; Solicitor's Opinion, Jan. 28, 1998; Public Law 105-321; Public Law 106- 248; Public Law 110-28; Public Law 106-393, as amended by Public Law 110-343	50.0	/c/		50.0		/d/	

Table 3-31.

LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2016—continued

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts					Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement		
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent		
Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands Act of May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 753), ch. 144, relating to distribution of funds derived from the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands; 43 U.S.C. 1181f-1 et seq.; 43 U.S.C. 1736a; Public Law 104-134; Solicitor’s Opinion, Jan. 28, 1998; Public Law 105-321; Public Law 106-248; Public Law 110-28; Public Law 106- 393, as amended by Public Law 110-343	/e/						
Public Domain and Acquired Lands in “Reclamation States” /f/ Reclamation Act of 1902 (32 Stat. 388); 43 U.S.C. 391 and Mineral Materials Act of 1947 (61 Stat. 681), ch. 406; 30 U.S.C. 601; 43 U.S.C. 1736a; Public Law 104-134; Public Law 106-248	4.0 /g/	20.0		76.0		/d/	
Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act of 2000, Public Law 106-248, as amended by 2010 Supplemental Appropriations Act (124 Stat. 2339), Sec. 3007(a)	4.0						96.0 /h/

Table 3-31.

LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2016--continued

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts					Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement		
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Public Domain and Acquired Lands outside "Reclamation States" /f/							
Acts of March 6, 1820 (3 Stat. 547); June 23, 1836 (5 Stat. 60); March 3, 1845 (5 Stat. 788 and 790); Aug. 6, 1846 (9 Stat. 58 and 179); Feb. 26, 1857 (11 Stat. 167); Feb. 14, 1859 (11 Stat. 384); Feb. 28, 1859 (11 Stat. 388); and March 21, 1864 (13 Stat. 32); 31 U.S.C. 711(17); 43 U.S.C. 1736a; Public Law 104- 134; Public Law 106-248	4.0 /g/	96.0				/d/	
Bureauwide Land Transactions							
Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act of 2000, Public Law 106-248, as amended by 2010 Supplemental Appropriations Act (124 Stat. 2339), Sec. 3007(a)	4.0						96.0 /h/
Land Utilization Lands							
Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General's Decision 102563; Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor's Opinion, March 11, 1971	/i/						

Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2016--continued

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts					Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Percent	Percent
Reclamation Lands (within Reclamation Projects)							
Act of July 19, 1919 (41 Stat. 202), ch. 24, relating to proceeds from leases and sale of products; 43 U.S.C. 394 and Cooperative Agreement, March 8, 1972				100.0 /j/			
Townsites on Reclamation Projects							
Act of April 16, 1906 (34 Stat. 116), ch. 1631, relating to withdrawal of lands on irrigation projects; 43 U.S.C. 561 and 562	5.0			95.0 /k/			
Nevada Land Sales							
Public Law 96-586 (94 Stat. 3382), relating to disposal of federal lands; 43 U.S.C. 1701; Santini-Burton Act	15.0	85.0					
Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1998; Public Law 106-298 /l/	15.0						85.0
Lincoln County Land Act of 2000	15.0						85.0
Ivanpah Valley Airport Public Lands Transfer Act of 2000	15.0						85.0

Table 3-31.

LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2016--continued

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts					Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Percent	Percent
Ojito Land Acquisition Public Law 109-94 (119 Stat. 2109)							100.0
Owyhee Land 2009 Omnibus Public Land Management Act (123 Stat. 1039), Section 1505	4.0						96.0
<u>Grazing (Section 3)</u>							
Public Domain Lands (Grazing Fee Only) Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 1269), as amended; 43 U.S.C. 315i	12.5	37.5			50.0		
Land Utilization Lands (Grazing Fee Only) Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General's Decision 102563	12.5	37.5			50.0		
Land Utilization Lands (Grazing Fee Only) Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor's Opinion, March 11, 1971	25.0	25.0			50.0		

Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2016—continued

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts					Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement		
Public Domain and Land Utilization Lands (Range Improvement Fee) Same as public domain and LU lands as previously reported					100.0 /m/		
Public Domain (Alaska) Act of March 4, 1927 (44 Stat. 1452), ch. 513, relating to grazing districts in Alaska; 43 U.S.C. 316h	/n/						
Reclamation Lands (within Reclamation Project) Act of July 19, 1919 (41 Stat. 202), ch. 24, relating to proceeds from leases and sale of products; 43 U.S.C. 394 and Cooperative Agreement, March 8, 1972				100.0			
Leased Lands Act of June 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 1033), ch. 603, commonly called the Pierce Act, relating to leasing of lands to conserve resources within a grazing district; 43 U.S.C. 315m-4		100.0 /o/					

Table 3-31.

LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2016--continued

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts					
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
<u>Grazing (Section 15)</u>						
Public Domain Lands (Total Receipts) /f/						
Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 1269), as amended; 43 U.S.C. 315i (outside grazing districts)	50.0				50.0	
Land Utilization Lands (Total Receipts)						
Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General's Decision 102563	50.0				50.0	
Land Utilization Lands (Total Grazing Receipts)						
Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor's Opinion, March 11, 1971	25.0	25.0			50.0	
Oregon and California Grant Lands						
Act of Aug. 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 875), relating to distribution of moneys from O&C land grant fund; 43 U.S.C. 1181f; 43 U.S.C. 1736a; Public Law 104-134; Solicitor's Opinion, Jan. 28, 1998; Public Law 105-321; Public Law 106-106-248; Public Law 110-28; Public Law 106-393, as amended by Public Law 110-343	100.0 /c/ /e/					

Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2016--continued

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts				
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands					Forest Recovery/ Restoration
Act of May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 753), ch. 144, relating to distribution of funds derived from the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands; 43 U.S.C. 1181f-1 et seq.; 43 U.S.C. 1736a; Public Law 104-134; Solicitor's Opinion, Jan. 28, 1998; Public Law 105-321; Public Law 106-248; Public Law 110-28; Public Law 106-393, as amended by Public Law 110-343	100.0 /e/				/d/
Reclamation Lands (within Reclamation Project)				100.0	
Act of July 19, 1919 (41 Stat. 202), ch. 24, relating to proceeds from leases and sale of products; 43 U.S.C. 394 and Cooperative Agreement, March 8, 1972					
Other Receipts					
Not specifically designated by law		100.0			
Excess revenue from helium sales		100.0 /p/			

Table 3-31.

LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2016—continued

Note: Collection and distribution responsibilities for receipts under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (41 Stat. 437; 30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) were transferred to the Minerals Management Service (MMS), predecessor of the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR), as of October 1, 1983. The BLM distributes receipts from oil and gas pipeline rentals under the Mineral Leasing Act.

- /a/ For FY 2016, Oregon payments to O&C counties were made under Title II of the O&C Lands Act of 1937 (50 Stat. 874), 43 U.S.C. 1181f. Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) payments were made under the act of May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 753).
- /b/ Distributed by the agency having jurisdiction over the lands in the same manner as prescribed for other receipts from the same lands.
- /c/ For FY 2016, payments to O&C counties were made under Title II of the O&C Lands Act of 1937 (50 Stat. 874), 43 U.S.C. 1181f. For FY 2015, payments to O&C counties were made under Public Law 114-10, Section 524. For FY 2014, payments to O&C counties were made under Title II of the O&C Lands Act of 1937 (50 Stat. 874), 43 U.S.C. 1181f. Subsequently, Public Law 114-10 was enacted on April 16, 2015, and a second payment for FY 2014 was issued to O&C counties. For FY 2013, secure rural school appropriations were authorized under the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.), as amended by Public Law 113-40 (127 Stat. 544-545). The authority for the potential sequestration was Section 251A of the Budget Control Act of 2011. For FYs 2008 through 2011, Public Law 110-343, dated October 3, 2008, reauthorized and amended the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000, as originally enacted in Public Law 106-393. Payments were made from “any revenues, fees, penalties, or miscellaneous receipts, exclusive of deposits to any relevant trust fund, special account, or permanent operating funds, received by the Federal Government from activities by the Bureau of Land Management...on the applicable Federal land; and...to the extent of any shortfall, out of any amounts in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated.” Before Public Law 106-393 was enacted, “special payments” to counties for FYs 1994 through 2000 were made as required by Public Law 103-66, dated August 10, 1993. Payments were a declining percentage of the annual average of payments to counties made during the 5-year period consisting of FYs 1986 through 1990. Before that, payments were made under authority of the acts of 1937 and 1939. Under those acts, O&C counties were entitled to 75 percent of receipts collected from O&C grant lands. However, in 1953 the counties offered to return one-third of their share (or 25 percent of total receipts) to the United States for the development and management of the O&C lands. From 1953 until 1960, Congress appropriated some or all of these subsection (b) receipts for development, protection, and management of the O&C lands. From 1961 through 1981, an amount equal to the full 25 percent of receipts collected was appropriated by Congress for management and development of the O&C lands under the “Oregon and California grant lands” appropriation.

Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEAR 2016—continued

/d/	In FY 2016, under Title II of the O&C Lands Act of 1937 (50 Stat. 874), 43 U.S.C. 1181f, 50% of the federal share of the moneys received from the disposal of salvage timber from lands under BLM jurisdiction is available without further appropriation in the BLM's forest ecosystems health and recovery fund (43 U.S.C. 1736a). Also under the act of 1937, 50% of the share of revenues from the sale of timber released under Section 2001(k) of the Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and Rescissions Act is available to the BLM in the timber sales pipeline restoration fund, which was established by Public Law 104-134, dated April 26, 1996.
/e/	For FY 2016, CBWR payments were made under the act of May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 753). For FY 2015, CBWR payments were made under Public Law 114-10, Section 524. For FY 2014, CBWR payments were made under the act of May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 753). Under the act of 1939, the amount to counties is available for payment on receipt of tax bills. Any surplus after each 10-year period is paid into the general fund. Special payments to counties for FYs 1994 through 2003 were required by Public Law 103-66, dated August 10, 1993, as amended by Public Law 103-443, dated November 2, 1994. The previously mentioned laws were superseded by Public Law 106-393; for FYs 2001 through 2006, counties were required to make a one-time election to receive either a regular distribution or "full payment amount." The "full payment amount" was equal to the average of the three highest regular distribution payments and special payments from FY 1986 through FY 1999. Public Law 110-28, dated May 25, 2007, extended payments for FY 2007. For FYs 2008 through 2011, Public Law 110-343, dated October 3, 2008, reauthorized and amended the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000, as originally enacted in Public Law 106-393.
/f/	Includes revenues from reclamation lands outside reclamation projects per the cooperative agreement of March 8, 1972.
/g/	Payment to states represents 5 percent of net receipts (which equals 4 percent of gross receipts).
/h/	Authority for the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act expired on July 25, 2011.
/i/	Distribution is the same as shown for land utilization lands mineral leases and permits.
/j/	Payment to the Reclamation fund is made after deducting sale costs or 10 percent of revenue, whichever is less, to reimburse the BLM for sale expenses.
/k/	The Bureau of Reclamation may pay sale costs from the Reclamation fund, or expenses may be paid and deducted by the BLM before transfer to the Reclamation fund.

Table 3-31.

LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2016--concluded

/l/	The Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) authorizes the orderly disposal of certain federal lands through sale in Clark County, Nevada, and provides for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands within the State of Nevada and other specified purposes. SNPLMA includes the authority for the Secretary of the Interior to invest receipts (85 percent) in U.S. Treasury securities.
/m/	One hundred percent of the grazing fees that are deposited to receipt account 5132, grazing fees for range improvements (Taylor Grazing Act, as amended) are appropriated to the range improvements appropriation. However, the amount cannot exceed the amount appropriated by the annual Interior Department Appropriation Act, which is historically \$10 million. The range improvement appropriation is available to the BLM for constructing, purchasing, or maintaining range improvements.
/n/	The payment to Alaska represents receipts in excess of the actual cost of administering the grazing program in the state.
/o/	Appropriated and available to the BLM to lease lands for grazing purposes.
/p/	Revenue from the sale of helium needed to operate the BLM Helium Program is credited to the helium revolving fund as an offsetting collection. Excess revenue is deposited to the general fund receipt account 14-2239, sale of helium.

Table 3-32.

RECEIPTS FROM MINING FEES, FISCAL YEAR 2016

Administrative State	Mining Law Holding Fees	Mining Law Nonholding Fees	Total
Alaska	\$828,508	\$16,320	\$844,828
Arizona	7,238,352	181,147	7,419,499
California	3,478,087	117,930	3,596,017
Colorado	1,400,799	51,910	1,452,709
Eastern States	1,860	0	1,860
Idaho	2,348,554	81,760	2,430,314
Montana	2,652,580	53,517	2,706,097
Nevada	30,981,154	686,093	31,667,247
New Mexico	1,337,615	31,595	1,369,210
Oregon	1,069,032	51,679	1,120,711
Utah	3,506,106	52,460	3,558,566
Wyoming	7,117,630	41,175	7,158,805
Total	\$61,960,277	\$1,365,586	\$63,325,863

Note: The 2015 Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, enacted by Public Law 113-235 (128 Stat. 2397) on December 16, 2014, authorized the BLM to retain collections, up to a maximum limit of \$39,696,000, for Mining Law Administration Program operations, including the cost of administering the mining claim fee program. Collections in excess of \$39,696,000 are deposited to the general fund.

Table 3-33.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2016**

Receipts								
Description of Revenue Activity	Acres Conveyed	Value of Public Lands and Interests Conveyed	Value of Lands Acquired by Exchange	100% Total Collections	5%	10%	10%	85%
					State of Nevada Payments /a/	Southern Nevada Authority Payments /a/	Dept. of Aviation Payments	Special Account Deposits
FY 2014 and Prior Years' Activity								
Auction Sales	\$13,386.78	\$2,854,246,261.45	\$—	\$2,836,504,322.45	\$141,633,613.07	\$276,617,226.15	\$—	\$2,418,253,483.23
Direct Sales	16,362.28	120,087,798.20	—	120,087,798.20	4,426,957.77	8,853,915.50	—	106,806,924.93
LTA Land Sales	35.96	3,242,484.40	—	3,242,484.40	162,123.70	324,247.40	—	2,756,113.30
Clark County CMA	5,207.98	136,369,907.67	—	136,369,907.67	6,818,274.35	—	13,636,548.92	115,915,084.40
Exchanges	5,117.17	83,166,750.00	71,897,170.00	12,131,750.00	3,594,859.00	7,189,717.00	—	1,347,174.00
Mineral Conveyances and Forfeitures	—	(200.00)	—	2,158,900.02	—	—	—	2,158,900.02
FY 2014 and Prior Years' Totals	\$40,110.17	\$3,197,113,001.72	\$71,897,170.00	\$3,110,495,162.74	\$156,635,827.89	\$292,985,106.05	\$13,636,548.92	\$2,647,237,679.88
FY 2015 Activity								
Clark County CMA	\$—	\$7,382,976.57	\$—	\$7,382,976.57	\$369,148.83	\$—	\$738,297.68	\$6,275,530.06
Auction Sale, May 2014	—	—	—	14,239,500.00	903,575.00	1,807,150.00	—	11,528,775.00
Auction Sale, December	412.43	49,105,000.00	—	49,105,000.00	2,455,250.00	4,910,500.00	—	41,739,250.00
Auction Sale, May 2015	110.00	17,380,000.00	—	3,643,200.00	—	—	—	3,643,200.00
Deposits and Forfeitures	—	—	—	370,000.00	—	—	—	370,000.00
LTA Land Sales	12.84	3,610,000.00	—	3,610,000.00	180,500.00	361,000.00	—	3,068,500.00
Affordable Housing	5.00	90,000.00	—	90,000.00	4,500.00	9,000.00	—	76,500.00
FY 2015 Totals	\$540.27	\$77,567,976.57	\$—	\$78,440,676.57	\$3,912,973.83	\$7,087,650.00	\$738,297.68	\$66,701,755.06
FY 2016 Activity								
Clark County CMA (7/15–9/15)	\$—	\$911,104.83	\$—	\$911,104.83	\$45,555.24	\$—	\$91,110.48	\$774,439.11
Clark County CMA (10/15–12/15)	—	2,224,319.55	—	2,224,319.55	111,215.97	—	222,431.96	1,890,671.62
Clark County CMA (1/16–3/16)	—	2,099,170.60	—	2,099,170.60	104,958.53	—	209,917.06	1,784,295.01
Clark County CMA (4/16–6/16)	—	1,282,756.55	—	1,282,756.55	64,137.83	—	128,275.65	1,090,343.07
Auction Sale, May 2015	—	—	—	13,736,800.00	887,500.00	1,775,000.00	—	11,074,300.00
Auction Sale, November	225.00	32,608,500.00	—	32,608,500.00	1,630,425.00	3,260,850.00	—	27,717,225.00
Auction Sale, April	818.66	93,061,000.00	—	31,980,800.00	835,350.00	1,670,700.00	—	29,474,750.00
Clark County Lease	—	173,639.06	—	173,639.06	8,671.82	—	17,343.66	147,623.58
LTA Land Sales	56.96	6,824,436.30	—	6,824,436.30	341,221.82	682,443.63	—	5,800,770.85
FY 2016 Totals	\$1,100.62	\$139,184,926.89	\$—	\$91,841,526.89	\$4,029,036.21	\$7,388,993.63	\$669,078.81	\$79,754,418.24
Inception to Date Total	\$41,751.06	\$3,413,865,905.18	\$71,897,170.00	\$3,280,777,366.20	\$164,577,837.93	\$307,461,749.68	\$15,043,925.41	\$2,793,693,853.18
Plus: Interest Redeemed–Inception to Date								
Total Receipts for Special Account								
								\$325,593,771.92
								\$3,119,287,625.10

**Table 3-33. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2016—continued**

	Expenditures					Totals	Obligations, Transfers, and Disbursements
	Bureau of Land Management	U.S. Forest Service	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	National Park Service	Bureau of Reclamation		
Land							
Original Obligation	\$199,688,531.07	\$97,400,033.54	\$2,344,600.00	\$1,859,644.00	\$—	\$301,292,808.61	\$162,399,778.43
Disbursements Inception to Date	121,218,726.46	38,781,206.07	1,860,585.50	539,260.40	—	162,399,778.43	
De-obligation of Funds	78,410,641.61	58,618,827.47	484,014.50	1,320,383.60	—	138,833,867.18	
Transfer of Funds	—	97,670,037.07	65,335.00	1,011,953.02	—	98,747,325.09	98,747,325.09
Outstanding Obligations	59,163.00	—	—	—	—	59,163.00	59,163.00
Capital Improvements							
Original Obligation	\$121,779,292.08	\$51,736,772.00	\$26,855,310.00	\$133,481,410.67	\$2,857,826.00	\$336,710,610.75	\$179,878,671.53
Disbursements Inception to Date	76,733,675.53	9,482,868.52	4,339,676.60	89,322,450.88	—	179,878,671.53	
De-obligation of Funds	41,556,428.48	42,253,903.48	22,515,633.40	44,158,959.79	2,857,826.00	153,342,751.15	
Transfer of Funds	—	93,217,731.38	74,146,387.31	84,335,824.57	15,242,995.18	266,942,938.44	266,942,938.44
Outstanding Obligations	3,489,188.07	—	—	—	—	3,489,188.07	3,489,188.07
Conservation Initiatives							
Original Obligation	\$98,137,853.26	\$13,801,422.16	\$6,699,343.00	\$33,917,009.30	\$1,465,533.00	\$154,021,160.72	\$98,597,399.78
Disbursements Inception to Date	67,885,147.27	4,704,448.76	1,242,072.94	23,307,731.66	1,457,999.15	98,597,399.78	
De-obligation of Funds	30,011,227.76	9,096,973.40	5,457,270.06	10,609,277.64	7,533.85	55,182,282.71	
Transfer of Funds	—	33,731,137.22	15,930,458.01	36,300,454.88	9,321.93	85,971,372.04	85,971,372.04
Outstanding Obligations	241,478.23	—	—	—	—	241,478.23	241,478.23
Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas							
Original Obligation	\$331,167,809.11	\$238,310,221.90	\$253,579,420.00	\$232,336,182.32	<u>Boulder City</u> \$2,745,365.12	\$1,058,138,998.45	\$858,785,119.25
Disbursements Inception to Date	261,267,329.43	181,825,950.04	228,330,283.82	184,764,991.70	2,596,564.26	858,785,119.25	
De-obligation of Funds	65,908,999.72	14,958,151.24	19,256,216.94	46,075,377.32	148,800.86	146,347,546.08	
Outstanding Obligations	3,991,479.96	41,526,120.62	5,992,919.24	1,495,813.30	0.00	53,006,333.12	53,006,333.12
Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas							
Original Obligation	\$125,801,920.00	\$22,559,324.54	\$5,385,386.00	\$12,210,407.00	<u>Carson City</u> \$974,520.00	\$166,931,557.54	\$152,118,876.41
Disbursements Inception to Date	121,544,789.01	21,368,681.86	4,233,919.11	4,277,502.42	693,984.01	152,118,876.41	
De-obligation of Funds	3,382,130.99	120,642.14	131,726.69	7,932,904.58	162,179.71	11,729,584.11	
Outstanding Obligations	875,000.00	1,070,000.54	1,019,740.20	—	118,356.28	3,083,097.02	3,083,097.02
Multispecies Habitat Plans							
Original Obligation	\$61,926,221.69					\$61,926,221.69	\$42,495,627.78
Disbursements Inception to Date	42,495,627.78					42,495,627.78	
De-obligation of Funds	17,667,827.36					17,667,827.36	
Outstanding Obligations	1,762,766.55					1,762,766.55	1,762,766.55
Sequestered Funds - SNPLMA							5,300,155.00

Table 3-33.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2016—continued**

Expenditures

Lake Tahoe	Agency Projects	Eastern Nevada Projects	Hazardous Fuels Projects	Totals		Obligations, Transfers, and Disbursements
Original Obligation	\$49,682,588.00	\$4,616,416.10	\$24,551,864.04	\$78,850,868.14		\$55,102,995.32
Disbursements Inception to Date	34,781,687.41	3,894,038.71	16,427,269.20	55,102,995.32		
De-obligation of Funds	14,163,723.69	252,655.39	5,283,477.59	19,699,856.67		
Transfer of Funds	245,532,954.56	7,015,530.70	19,851,384.16	272,399,869.42		272,399,869.42
Outstanding Obligations	737,176.90	469,722.00	2,841,117.25	4,048,016.15		4,048,016.15
Reserves						
Original Obligation	\$7,608,827.57			\$7,608,827.57		
Disbursements Inception to Date	6,603,747.35			6,603,747.35		\$6,603,747.35
De-obligation of Funds	1,005,080.22			1,005,080.22		
Transfer of Funds	11,925,933.61			11,925,933.61		11,925,933.61
Outstanding Obligations/ Task Orders	—			—		
Earmarked Funds /b/						
Revenue and Interest Collected	\$116,904,245.16	Sloan Canyon NCA	Ivanpah Airport	\$227,061,318.91		\$49,259,475.18
Disbursements Inception to Date	34,210,789.60	\$73,770,371.23	\$24,177,777.40	49,259,475.18		308,113.00
Sequestered Funds	292,621.00	12,737,878.08	—	308,113.00		38,898,061.56
Transfer of Funds	33,861,022.56	9,644.00	5,231.00	38,898,061.56		49,763.36
Outstanding Obligations/ Task Orders	—	—	—	49,763.36		
Balance Available for Task Orders	\$48,539,812.00	\$60,973,085.79	\$24,172,546.40	\$138,545,905.81		\$2,451,475,264.69
Project Costs/Transfers — Inception to Date						
BLM OPERATING COSTS						
Prior Years' Disbursements and Obligations				\$80,068,673.72		\$80,068,673.72
Disbursements and Obligations—FY 2015				5,110,523.58		5,110,523.58
Disbursements and Obligations—FY 2016				4,515,256.91		4,515,256.91
Transfer of Funds				385,950.00		385,950.00
Operating Costs — Inception to Date				\$90,080,404.21		\$90,080,404.21
Total Funds Available (from Page 1)						\$3,119,287,625.10
Less: Obligations, Disbursements, and Transfers—Inception to Date						(\$2,541,555,668.90)
Total Available						\$577,731,956.20

Table 3-33. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2016--concluded

FY = fiscal year (October 1 through September 30).
CMA is an abbreviation for cooperative management agreement.
PPP = pre-proposal planning.

/a/ These 5% and 10% payments are not made until the purchase price is paid in full.

/b/ "Earmarked Funds' Balance Available for Task Orders" is included in the "Total Available."

Source: Prepared by the BLM National Operations Center.

Table 3-34. RESERVED

This table number is reserved for use in a future edition of *Public Land Statistics*.

Table 3-35.

**FEDERAL COAL LEASES, COMPLIANCE WITH DILIGENT DEVELOPMENT AND
CONTINUED OPERATION, FISCAL YEAR 2016**

State	The Lease Has Not Yet Produced /a/	Continued Operation Met by Production from the Lease /b/	Continued Operation Met by Production from an LMU /c/	Advance Royalty Paid in Lieu of Continued Operation /d/	The Lease is in Suspension /e/	All Recoverable Coal Has Been Mined /f/	Not in Compliance /g/	Status Not Reported /h/	Total
Alabama									
-Leases	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
-Acres	0	0	0	1,610	0	0	0	0	1,610
Colorado									
-Leases	5	2	23	0	10	12	0	0	52
-Acres	5,957	2,829	42,806	0	21,504	8,899	0	0	81,995
Illinois									
-Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
-Acres	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	145	145
Kentucky									
-Leases	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
-Acres	0	3,037	0	0	315	0	0	0	3,352
Montana									
-Leases	0	6	15	0	0	14	0	0	35
-Acres	0	16,771	10,581	0	0	9,870	0	0	37,222
New Mexico									
-Leases	0	1	2	0	0	9	0	0	12
-Acres	0	640	8,500	0	0	16,932	0	0	26,072
North Dakota									
-Leases	0	1	6	0	0	6	0	0	13
-Acres	0	5,333	3,640	0	0	1,420	0	0	10,393

Table 3-35.

FEDERAL COAL LEASES, COMPLIANCE WITH DILIGENT DEVELOPMENT AND CONTINUED OPERATION, FISCAL YEAR 2016--continued

State	The Lease Has Not Yet Produced /a/	Continued Operation Met by Production from the Lease /b/	Continued Operation Met by Production from an LMU /c/	Advance Royalty Paid in Lieu of Continued Operation /d/	The Lease is in Suspension /e/	All Recoverable Coal Has Been Mined /f/	Not in Compliance /g/	Status Not Reported /h/	Total
Oklahoma									
-Leases	0	2	0	0	4	0	2	1	9
-Acres	0	6,300	0	0	7,695	0	2,129	560	16,684
Utah									
-Leases	1	0	56	13	0	0	1	1	72
-Acres	2,692	0	72,984	3,494	0	0	60	1,760	80,990
Washington									
-Leases	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
-Acres	0	0	0	0	0	521	0	0	521
West Virginia									
-Leases	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
-Acres	7,642	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,642
Wyoming									
-Leases	5	12	52	1	0	32	0	0	102
-Acres	9,492	47,625	105,385	5,226	0	32,832	0	0	200,560
Total									
-Leases	12	26	154	15	15	75	3	3	303
-Acres	25,783	82,535	243,896	10,330	29,514	70,474	2,189	2,465	467,186

Table 3-35. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, COMPLIANCE WITH DILIGENT DEVELOPMENT AND CONTINUED OPERATION, FISCAL YEAR 2016--concluded

Note:	Statistics for issuance and categories of federal coal leases are shown in Table 3-18.
/a/	A lessee has 10 years from the date of lease issuance to develop the lease by diligently producing commercial quantities of coal. If production during the first 10 years of the lease is insufficient to meet the initial commercial quantity requirement, the lease will terminate at the end of the 10th year of the lease.
/b/	After commercial quantities of coal have been initially produced from a federal coal lease, the lease must, thereafter, be maintained in continued operation by annually producing at least commercial quantities of coal. The continued operation requirement may be met by actual production of at least commercial quantities of coal from the lease during the year or by cumulative production for the most recent year and the 2 immediately preceding years that is equivalent to or greater than the cumulative annual production of at least the cumulative commercial quantities of coal for the same period.
/c/	Production from anywhere within a logical mining unit (LMU) may be used to comply with the requirement to produce commercial quantities of coal annually from an individual federal coal lease. However, the annual commercial quantities requirement amount will be determined based on the recoverable coal reserves of the LMU rather than on just a singular federal coal lease. Similar to a singular federal coal lease, compliance with the annual production of commercial quantities may be based on the production of the current year or production of the current year and the previous 2 years.
/d/	The continued operation requirement may be suspended by the payment of advance royalty for at least commercial quantities of coal. A lessee may pay advance royalty in lieu of continued operation for no more than 20 years during the life of a lease. Advance royalty may be recouped against production royalties on a dollar basis when coal is next produced.
/e/	The requirement to produce commercial quantities of coal may be suspended if the BLM determines that such a suspension is in the interest of conservation of the coal or other resources. The requirement to produce commercial quantities of coal annually may be suspended if mining operations on the lease are interrupted owing to strikes, the elements, or casualties that are not attributable to the lessee.
/f/	The continued operation requirement ends after all recoverable coal has been mined.
/g/	These leases are not suspended, failed to produce commercial quantities of coal, and failed to pay advance royalty in lieu of continued operation.
/h/	Leases included in this category either had no diligence reported or are an acquired nonfederal lease that has not yet been readjusted to include Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act diligence requirements.

PART 4

RECREATION AND LEISURE ACTIVITIES

The outdoor recreation program of the BLM aims to sustain healthy land and water resources while promoting appropriate and responsible visitor use of those lands and waters. The BLM provides recreational opportunities in a variety of settings that typify the vast and diverse landscapes of the Western States, from the tundra in Alaska to the deserts of the Southwest, and from the old-growth forests of the Northwest to the plateaus and plains of the Rocky Mountain States. In addition, in the Eastern States, the BLM provides recreational opportunities in settings such as the Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse Outstanding Natural Area in Florida. Many BLM-managed areas have been recognized by the BLM, Congress, or the President and have been given special designations (as detailed in Part 5, Natural and Cultural Heritage Preservation) to protect the unique and sensitive values of each area.

As a national provider of recreational opportunities, the BLM focuses on providing resource-based recreation and tourism opportunities. Visitors have the freedom to pursue unstructured recreational opportunities, as long as they accept the responsibility to use public lands wisely and to respect other public land users. Responsible use is encouraged by the BLM and its partners through land use ethics programs such as *Tread Lightly!* and *Leave No Trace!*

Recreation sites, information and interpretive sites, trails, staging areas, and similar places are also provided on some BLM-managed public lands to protect resources and to help visitors have quality recreational experiences. At many sites and areas, fees are charged to provide for maintenance and improvement. At other sites, generally those public lands without visitor accommodations, no fees are charged. Most recreational use on public lands occurs in nonfee areas. Whether the visitor chooses highly developed recreation fee sites or remote wilderness areas where neither fees nor registration is required, the BLM relies heavily on public land users to protect the land, water, and structures so that the next person can also have a quality experience. Because some visitors are unfamiliar with outdoor skills, the BLM issues special recreation permits to qualified commercial companies to guide visitors on public lands. Special recreation permits are also issued to competitive event organizers and other organized groups to conduct their activities on public lands.

The information in the following tables is intended to provide an overview of recreational use and opportunities on public lands. BLM offices are responsible for collecting and maintaining various data relating to the recreation program. These field-level data are then aggregated in the BLM's Recreation Management Information System database. Tables 4-1 through 4-3 summarize recreation data from this database and revenue data from the BLM's Collections and Billings System. Table 4-1 presents the estimated visitor use data by state; Table 4-2 presents visitor use data by recreational activity at fee and nonfee areas; and Table 4-3 presents reported revenues by state and type of authorization. These tables present a picture of the amount and types of recreational activities on public lands geographically for recreation sites and dispersed areas, and for both fee and nonfee areas.

Table 4-1.

ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM,
FISCAL YEAR 2016

Administrative State /a/	Recreation Sites /b/ Thousands		Dispersed Areas /c/ Thousands		Recreation Partnership Sites /d/ Thousands		Total Thousands	
	Visits /e/	Visitor Days /f/	Visits /e/	Visitor Days /f/	Visits /e/	Visitor Days /f/	Visits /e/	Visitor Days /f/
Alaska	524	269	332	821	0	0	856	1,090
Arizona	3,933	6,539	901	829	182	132	5,016	7,500
California	4,942	7,866	4,550	3,611	199	44	9,691	11,521
Colorado	3,730	1,989	3,470	5,380	539	124	7,739	7,493
Eastern States	118	52	46	8	12	2	176	62
Idaho	2,933	1,655	3,121	2,583	4	1	6,058	4,239
Montana	1,939	2,048	2,713	2,716	<1	<1	4,653	4,765
Nevada	3,408	1,963	4,228	4,532	6	<1	7,642	6,496
New Mexico	1,284	584	2,006	2,016	<1	<1	3,290	2,601
Oregon	4,108	3,822	4,626	5,326	115	97	8,849	9,245
Utah	3,404	1,967	3,897	3,323	63	147	7,364	5,437
Wyoming	1,493	1,269	1,740	1,478	17	9	3,250	2,756
Total	31,816	30,023	31,630	32,623	1,139	559	64,584	63,205

Table 4-1. ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM, FISCAL YEAR 2016–concluded

Note: As of the 2016 edition of *Public Land Statistics*, recreation lease sites are no longer reported due to updated policy in BLM Instruction Memorandum 2016-030, titled “Guidance for Issuing Commercial Leases for Recreation-Related Businesses.”

- /a/ The Arizona State Office administers BLM public lands in California along the Colorado River; the California State Office administers BLM public lands in northwestern Nevada; the Eastern States Office administers BLM public lands in the 31 states east of and bordering on the Mississippi River; the Montana State Office administers BLM public lands in North Dakota and South Dakota; the New Mexico State Office administers BLM public lands in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas; the Oregon State Office administers BLM public lands in Washington; and the Wyoming State Office administers BLM public lands in Nebraska.
- /b/ These are recreation sites and other specific areas on public lands directly managed by the BLM that are recognized as “managerially significant,” where management actions are required to provide specific recreation setting or activity opportunities, to protect resource values, or to enhance visitor safety. Visitation estimates at these sites and areas are based on a variety of methods, including sampling, fee receipts, registrations, traffic counts, observations, or best estimates based on local knowledge.
- /c/ Dispersed areas are the remaining public lands that are open to recreational use but that do not contain developed or “managerially significant” recreation sites. Visitation estimates in dispersed areas are generally best estimates based on local knowledge.
- /d/ Recreation partnership sites are recreation sites managed primarily by another public entity under the authority of the Recreation and Public Purposes Act and similar agreements; the BLM has a significant presence on the leased parcel (e.g., ranger patrols, signs, brochures). Visitation estimates for partnership sites are based on a variety of methods.
- /e/ A visit is the entry of any person for recreational purposes onto lands and related waters administered by the BLM, regardless of duration.
- /f/ A visitor day is a common unit of measure of recreational use among federal agencies. One visitor day represents an aggregate of 12 visitor hours to a site or area.

Source: The BLM’s Recreation Management Information System (FY 2016).

Table 4-2.

**ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS
FOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES UNDER VARIOUS FEE AUTHORIZATIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2016**

Recreation Activities	Visitor Days /a/							
	Fee Sites and Areas /b/		Special Recreation Permitted Activities /c/		Areas without Permits or Fees /d/		Total Public Lands	
	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent for Activity Group
Land-Based Activities								
Camping and Picnicking	2,875	4.55%	712	1.13%	19,584	30.98%	23,171	36.66%
Nonmotorized Travel	272	0.43%	237	0.37%	6,336	10.02%	6,845	10.83%
Off-Highway Travel	51	0.08%	65	0.10%	6,543	10.35%	6,659	10.54%
Driving for Pleasure	99	0.16%	3	<0.01%	3,040	4.81%	3,142	4.97%
Viewing Public Land Resources	412	0.65%	106	0.17%	3,609	5.71%	4,127	6.53%
Interpretation and Education	85	0.13%	109	0.17%	1,529	2.42%	1,723	2.73%
Hunting	23	0.04%	26	0.04%	4,936	7.81%	4,985	7.89%
Specialized Sports, Events, and Activities	327	0.52%	737	1.17%	4,272	6.76%	5,336	8.44%

Table 4-2.

**ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS
FOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES UNDER VARIOUS FEE AUTHORIZATIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2016--continued**

Recreation Activities	Visitor Days /a/							
	Fee Sites and Areas /b/		Special Recreation Permitted Activities /c/		Areas Without Permits or Fees /d/		Total Public Lands	
	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent for Activity Group
Water-Based Activities								
Boating (Motorized)	169	0.27%	49	0.08%	887	1.40%	1,105	1.75%
Boating (Row/Float/Paddle)	135	0.21%	162	0.26%	2,469	3.91%	2,766	4.38%
Fishing	518	0.82%	22	0.03%	1,789	2.83%	2,329	3.68%
Swimming and Other Water Activities	114	0.18%	3	<0.01%	462	0.73%	579	0.92%
Snow- and Ice-Based Activities								
Snowmobile/Motorized Travel	1	<0.01%	<1	<0.01%	165	0.26%	166	0.26%
Other Winter Activities	5	0.01%	3	<0.01%	264	0.42%	272	0.43%
Total	5,086	8.05%	2,234	3.53%	55,885	88.42%	63,205	100%

Table 4-2.

**ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS
FOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES UNDER VARIOUS FEE AUTHORIZATIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2016--concluded**

Note:

This table shows participation levels for various activity groupings. Recreation activity type and duration (visitor days) are recorded at fee and nonfee sites and areas, as well as for special recreation permits. Visitor days for activity groups (summarized from a list of 99 recreational activities) are based on registrations, permit records, observations, post-season permittee reports, and the professional judgment of the field staffs. Some totals may not appear correct because of rounding.

/a/

A visitor day is a common unit of measure of recreational use among federal agencies. One visitor day represents an aggregate of 12 visitor hours at a site or area.

/b/

Visitor days occurring at designated fee sites and areas with entrance permits, recreational use permits, and special area permits, usually with fee collection at the site.

/c/

Visitor days occurring on public lands that are subject to authorization under special recreation permit regulations, including the activities of private parties, commercial outfitters and guides, competitive events, organized groups, and other events.

/d/

Visitor days occurring at nonfee sites and dispersed areas when neither permits nor fees are required.

Source: The BLM's Recreation Management Information System (FY 2016).

Table 4-3.

**RECREATION PERMITS AND PASSES ON PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED
BY THE BLM BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2016**

Administrative State /a/	Type of Recreation Permit or Passport					
	Standard Amenity Fees/No. of Permits /b/	Expanded Amenity Fees/No. of Permits /c/	Special Area Permits /d/	Commercial, Competitive, Group, and Event Permits /e/	Federal Interagency Pass /f/	Reported Revenue
Alaska	0	8,558	0	111	134	\$417,641
Arizona	5,773	19,263	1,770	272	2,130	\$1,330,742
California	11,972	4,697	70,322	631	1,635	\$4,030,269
Colorado	56,611	8,935	1	670	1,554	\$1,039,322
Eastern States	0	0	0	7	157	\$28,596
Idaho	3,407	26,497	0	168	1,202	\$1,078,234
Montana	7,213	14,235	1,286	181	1,023	\$597,819
Nevada	1,194,652	4,495	2,258	370	9,205	\$5,334,532
New Mexico	24,013	43,355	222	246	2,190	\$663,844
Oregon	96,059	46,354	0	529	6,968	\$2,916,386
Utah	23,528	54,571	14,876	963	1,174	\$4,198,851
Wyoming	5,664	5,283	0	295	1,041	\$212,559
Total Permits	1,428,892	236,243	90,735	4,443	28,413	
Permit Revenue /g/	\$5,647,135	\$3,253,176	\$6,234,956	\$6,040,038	\$673,491	\$21,848,796
Other Revenue /h/						\$2,776,004
Total Revenue /i/						\$24,624,800

Table 4-3.

**RECREATION PERMITS AND PASSES ON PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED
BY THE BLM BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2016—continued**

Note: As of the 2016 edition of *Public Land Statistics*, recreation concession leases are no longer reported due to updated policy in BLM Instruction Memorandum 2016-030, titled “Guidance for Issuing Commercial Leases for Recreation-Related Businesses.”

/a/ The Arizona State Office administers BLM public lands in California along the Colorado River; the California State Office administers BLM public lands in northwestern Nevada; the Eastern States Office administers BLM public lands in the 31 states east of and bordering the Mississippi River; the Montana State Office administers BLM public lands in North Dakota and South Dakota; the New Mexico State Office administers BLM public lands in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas; the Oregon State Office administers BLM public lands in Washington; and the Wyoming State Office administers BLM public lands in Nebraska.

/b/ The standard amenity fees column shows the number of permits issued for use of some visitor centers or interpretive centers, national conservation areas, and other designated recreation areas.

/c/ The expanded amenity fees column shows the number of permits issued for recreational use of facilities or services provided by the Federal Government, such as campgrounds, boat launches, cabin rentals, audio tour devices, and stock animals. Audio tour devices include CDs, iPods, radio stations, or other media that allow a visitor to go on a self-guided, interpretive auto tour.

/d/ Special recreation permits are issued for noncommercial use in certain “special areas,” such as long-term visitor areas, off-highway vehicle areas, river use, and backcountry hiking or camping.

/e/ Commercial special recreation permits are issued to entities conducting business on public lands for the purpose of providing recreational opportunities or services without permanent facilities. These permits are issued for a period of less than 10 years to outfitters, guides, vendors, and commercial competitive event organizers. Special recreation permits for competitive and organized group events are also included in this category. The permit count includes both issued permits for 2016 and active permits issued in previous fiscal years that are still in effect during this reporting year. Revenues encompass both active and issued permits for this reporting year.

/f/ The Federal Interagency Recreation Pass—America the Beautiful—The National Parks and Federal Recreational Lands Annual Pass—is issued to provide discounts for certain standard amenity fees and expanded amenity fees at federal recreation sites that charge such fees. Included in this count and revenue are the fees collected for the Northwest Forest Pass in Oregon.

/g/ This value represents the total net revenue recorded in the BLM’s Collections and Billings System (CBS) in the recreation commodities associated specifically with permits and lease fees.

Table 4-3. RECREATION PERMITS AND PASSES ON PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2016--concluded

/h/	Additional net revenues recorded in the BLM's CBS from miscellaneous sources, including administrative fees, trespass, late fees, publication sales, cost recovery, interagency passes, and permit sales that were not correctly categorized.
/i/	This value represents total net revenue recorded in the BLM's CBS as received by the BLM for recreational use of public lands and subsequently deposited. Recreation fees are collected under the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act, which was signed into law in FY 2005.

Sources: The BLM's Recreation Management Information System (FY 2016) and the BLM's CBS (FY 2016).

PART 5

NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE PRESERVATION

The public lands managed by the BLM encompass some of the most spectacular great open spaces in the United States. They contain exceptional geologic formations; comparatively undisturbed native plant and animal communities; wilderness areas and wild and scenic rivers; national scenic and historic trails; and innumerable paleontological, archaeological, and historical sites. These resources are scientifically, ecologically, culturally, educationally, and recreationally important, representing a significant part of this nation's natural and cultural heritage.

Congress has passed a variety of laws concerning the management and use of these heritage resources, including the Antiquities Act of 1906, Wilderness Act of 1964, National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, National Trails System Act of 1968, Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990, and Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009.

Many of these laws establish procedures for formally recognizing areas that are unique or that contain significant scientific, educational, or recreational values. Some of these designations, including national conservation areas and national monuments, require congressional or Presidential action. Others, such as areas of critical environmental concern, are BLM designations established through land use planning or other administrative procedures. During the past 46 years, beginning with designation of the King Range National Conservation Area, many extraordinary landscapes on our public lands have received protective designations through either an act of Congress or a Presidential proclamation.

National Landscape Conservation System

The BLM established the National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS)—also known as National Conservation Lands—to provide a national framework for managing special areas on the public lands designated by Congress or the President. In 2009, Congress formally established the NLCS with the passage of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act. This system includes all of the BLM's national conservation areas and similar designations, wilderness areas, national historic and scenic trails, wild and scenic rivers, national monuments, wilderness study areas, and conservation lands of the California desert. Taken together, there are 874 NLCS units encompassing about 35 million acres of public land.

This system is a unique model of conservation. Most visitor facilities are located in adjacent communities, providing local economic opportunities and minimizing new development in the special areas. Many traditional public land uses, such as livestock grazing, are permitted in these areas, and adjacent communities and interested public entities are encouraged to participate in the planning process and ongoing management activities.

The following tables provide statistics for the conservation units included in the NLCS:

- 5-1 National Landscape Conservation System: Number and Size of Designated Areas
- 5-2 National Monuments within the National Landscape Conservation System
- 5-3a National Conservation Areas within the National Landscape Conservation System
- 5-3b Other Conservation Units within the National Landscape Conservation System
- 5-4 Designated Wilderness within the National Landscape Conservation System
- 5-5 Wilderness Study Areas within the National Landscape Conservation System
- 5-6 BLM Wild, Scenic, and Recreational Rivers
- 5-7 National Scenic and Historic Trails

Natural and Cultural Heritage Administrative Designations

In addition to assuming the responsibilities previously noted, the BLM works to preserve and protect threatened and endangered species; wild free-roaming horses and burros; significant archaeological, paleontological, and historical sites; areas of critical environmental concern; and other outstanding natural areas. Some of those responsibilities are reflected in the following tables.

Tables 5-8a, 5-8b, and 5-8c, Land Exchanges and Acquisitions, show an important component of the BLM's land management strategy. The BLM acquires land and easements in land when it is in the public interest and consistent with publicly approved land use plans. The BLM's land acquisition program is designed to improve management of natural resources by consolidating federal, state, and private lands; to increase recreational opportunities and preserve open space; to secure key property necessary to protect endangered species and promote biological diversity; and to preserve archaeological and historical resources.

Table 5-9 provides a summary of projects using funds under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) of 1998. The BLM, other federal agencies, and local governments in Clark, Lincoln, and White Pine Counties, as well as portions of Washoe County and Carson City, Nevada, use 85 percent of the revenue generated by land sales under SNPLMA for parks, trails, and natural areas; capital improvements; conservation initiatives; development and implementation of a multispecies habitat conservation plan for Clark County, Nevada; environmentally sensitive land acquisitions; hazardous fuels reduction and wildfire prevention; eastern Nevada landscape restoration projects; and Lake Tahoe restoration projects.

Table 5-10 illustrates the number of acres sold and the number of acres acquired as a metric of SNPLMA's success. The act provides for the orderly disposal of certain federal land in Clark County, Nevada, and for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in the State of Nevada.

Tables 5-12, 5-13a, 5-13b, and 5-13c portray wild horse and burro populations, adoptions, removals, and sales. The BLM is responsible for enforcing the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act of 1971 (Public Law 92-195), which provides for the protection, management, and control of wild horses and burros on the public lands. A major responsibility under the act is to preserve a thriving natural ecological balance on the range. To do so, it is necessary to remove excess wild horses and burros, which are then offered to the general public through the adoption program.

Table 5-14 shows the BLM's cultural resource management activities. The BLM is steward for the Federal Government's largest, most culturally diverse, and most scientifically important body of cultural resources. To carry out this stewardship responsibility, the BLM's cultural resource management program is designed to inventory, evaluate, and manage cultural and paleontological resources on public lands under its jurisdiction. In total, the BLM has inventoried 24,897,393 acres of cultural resources and has recorded 381,771 properties.

The BLM provides special management prescriptions for public lands under a variety of special designations such as areas of critical environmental concern, research natural areas, and national natural landmarks. Table 5-15 lists the present areas of critical environmental concern and research natural areas managed by the BLM. Table 5-16 lists numerous types of areas on the public lands having special management designations not already encompassed by the NLCS.

Table 5-1.

**NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM:
NUMBER AND SIZE OF DESIGNATED AREAS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2016**

NLCS Area	Type of Designation	Number	Total BLM Acres	Total BLM Miles
National Monuments	Presidential or Congressional	25	8,037,811	0
National Conservation Areas	Congressional	16	3,676,979	0
Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area	Congressional	1	428,440	0
Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area	Congressional	1	95	0
Piedras Blancas Light Station Outstanding Natural Area	Congressional	1	20	0
Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse Outstanding Natural Area	Congressional	1	86	0
Wilderness Areas /a/	Congressional	224	8,760,479	0
Wilderness Study Areas	Administrative	517	12,607,811	0
National Wild and Scenic Rivers	Congressional	69	1,001,358	2,423 /b/
National Historic Trails	Congressional	13	0	5,078
National Scenic Trails	Congressional	5	0	683
Headwaters Forest Reserve	Congressional	1	7,472	0
Conservation Lands of the California Desert	Congressional	NA /c/	4,200,000	0
Total		874	38,720,551 /d/	8,184

**Table 5-1. NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM:
NUMBER AND SIZE OF DESIGNATED AREAS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2016--concluded**

- /a/ The Tabeguache Area in Colorado is, by act of Congress, to be managed like wilderness but is not shown here because it has not been officially designated as wilderness.
- /b/ The total may appear incorrect, because the number was rounded after addition.
- /c/ The BLM is evaluating how to manage the Conservation Lands of the California Desert. This area has not yet been formally divided into units.
- /d/ The actual total BLM acres (without overlapping units) is about 35 million.

**Table 5-2. NATIONAL MONUMENTS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2016**

Unit Name and State	BLM-Administered Lands		Other Federal Lands Managed in Unit		State Land Inholdings		Private Land Inholdings		Total Federal Acres in Unit
	Acres		Acres		Acres		Acres		
Agua Fria, Arizona	70,980		0		0		1,364		70,980
Grand Canyon-Parashant, Arizona	812,581		208,449	/a/	23,205		4,086		1,021,030
Ironwood Forest, Arizona	128,756		299	/b/	54,741		4,832		129,055
Sonoran Desert, Arizona	486,400		0		3,900		6,100		486,400
Vermilion Cliffs, Arizona	279,566		0		13,438		683		279,566
Berryessa Snow Mountain, California	110,000		220,780	/c/	0		0		330,780
California Coastal, California	2,628		0		0		0		2,628
Carrizo Plain, California	211,045		0		9,309		26,463		211,045
Fort Ord, California	7,212		7,446		0		0		14,658
Mojave Trails, California	1,600,000		0		0		0		1,600,000
Sand to Snow, California	83,000		71,000		0		0		154,000
Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains, California	98,981		70,115	/d/	45,889	/e/	65,037	/f/	169,096
Browns Canyon, Colorado	9,793		11,811	/g/	0		0		21,604
Canyons of the Ancients, Colorado	176,000		370		0		8,630		176,370
Craters of the Moon, Idaho	275,076		463,344	/h/	7,950		6,874		738,420
Pompeys Pillar, Montana	51		0		0		0		51
Upper Missouri River Breaks, Montana	377,346		0		38,760		81,715		377,346
Basin and Range, Nevada	703,585		0		0		4,438		703,585
Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks, New Mexico	4,647		0		0		757		4,647
Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks, New Mexico	419,532		0		67,083		9,925		419,532
Prehistoric Trackways, New Mexico	5,280		0		0		0		5,280
Rio Grande del Norte, New Mexico	242,710		0		39,167		28,853		242,710
Cascade-Siskiyou, Oregon	65,341		0		0		19,752		65,341
Grand Staircase-Escalante, Utah	1,866,331		0		0		14,130		1,866,331

Table 5-2.

**NATIONAL MONUMENTS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2016—concluded**

Unit Name and State	BLM- Administered Lands	Other Federal Lands Managed in Unit	State Land Inholdings	Private Land Inholdings	Total Federal Acres in Unit
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
San Juan Islands, Washington	970	0	0	0	970
Total Acres (National Monuments)	8,037,811	1,053,614	303,442	283,639	9,091,425

Note: Some figures have changed from last year owing to Geographic Information System recalculation of acres. The BLM has no jurisdiction over state and private lands within nationally designated areas. "Total Acreage in Unit" (the sum of federal lands, state lands, and private lands) is no longer being reported as of the 2013 edition.

/a/ National Park Service.

/b/ Department of Defense.

/c/ U.S. Forest Service.

/d/ U.S. Forest Service; Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (trust/allottee/reservation).

/e/ Includes California State Parks and Recreation, California Fish and Game, and University of California land.

/f/ Private lands include 13,900 acres held in trust for the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians.

/g/ U.S. Forest Service.

/h/ National Park Service.

**Table 5-3a. NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREAS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE
CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2016**

Unit Name and State	BLM- Administered Lands	Other Federal Lands Managed in Unit	State Land Inholdings	Private Land Inholdings	Total Federal Acres in Unit
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Steese, Alaska	1,208,624	0	0	0	1,208,624
Gila Box Riparian, Arizona	21,767	0	0	1,720	21,767
Las Cienegas, Arizona	41,972	0	5,307	0	41,972
San Pedro Riparian, Arizona	56,431	0	0	0	56,431
King Range, California	62,562	0	0	3,617	62,562
Dominguez-Escalante, Colorado	210,149	0	0	8,245	210,149
Gunnison Gorge, Colorado	63,201	0	0	1,823	63,201
McInnis Canyons, Colorado/Utah	123,460	25	0	814	123,485
Morley Nelson Snake River Birds of Prey, Idaho	483,700	1,600 /a/	41,200	4,800	485,300 /b/
Red Rock Canyon, Nevada	196,877	0	0	0	196,877
Sloan Canyon, Nevada	48,438	0	0	0	48,438
Black Rock Desert-High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails, Nevada/California	799,485	0	0	17,456	799,485
El Malpais, New Mexico	227,100	0	0	35,000 /c/	227,100
Fort Stanton-Snowy River Cave, New Mexico	24,876	0	0	0	24,876
Beaver Dam Wash, Utah	63,478	0	6,492	12,127	63,478
Red Cliffs, Utah	44,859	0	13,728	2,638	44,859
Total (National Conservation Areas)	3,676,979	1,625	66,727	88,240	3,678,604

Table 5-3a.

NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREAS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE
CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2016--concluded

Notes:

The BLM has no jurisdiction over state and private lands within nationally designated areas. "Total Acreage in Unit" (the sum of federal lands, state lands, and private lands) is no longer being reported as of the 2013 edition.

/a/

This acreage reflects military lands within the Morley Nelson Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area.

/b/

Total does not include 9,300 acres of open waters that also exist within the exterior boundary of the Morley Nelson Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area.

/c/

In El Malpais, 2,500 acres are identified as "Indian Lands."

Table 5-3b.

**OTHER CONSERVATION UNITS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION
SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2016**

Unit Name and State	BLM- Administered Lands	Other Federal Lands Managed in Unit	State Land Inholdings	Private Land Inholdings	Total Federal Acres in Unit
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area, Oregon	428,440	0	0	68,720	428,440
Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area, Oregon	95	5	0	0	100
Headwaters Forest Reserve, California	7,472	0	0	0	7,472
Piedras Blancas Light Station Outstanding Natural Area, California	20	0	456	0	20
Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse Outstanding Natural Area, Florida	86	21	13	0	107
Total	436,113	26	469	68,720	436,139

Note: The BLM has no jurisdiction over state and private lands within nationally designated areas. "Total Acreage in Unit" (the sum of federal lands, state lands, and private lands) is no longer being reported as of the 2013 edition.

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2016**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
Arizona		
Aravaipa Canyon	Gila District	19,410
Arrastra Mountain	Colorado River District	129,800
Aubrey Peak	Colorado River District	15,400
Baboquivari Peak	Gila District	2,040
Beaver Dam Mountains (3,667 acres in Utah)	Arizona Strip District	15,000
Big Horn Mountains	Phoenix District	21,000
Cottonwood Point	Arizona Strip District	6,860
Coyote Mountains	Gila District	5,100
Dos Cabezas Mountains	Gila District	11,700
Eagletail Mountains	Colorado River District	97,880
East Cactus Plain	Colorado River District	14,630
Fishhooks	Gila District	10,500
Gibraltar Mountain	Colorado River District	18,790
Grand Wash Cliffs	Arizona Strip District	37,030
Harcuvar Mountains	Colorado River District	25,050
Harquahala Mountains	Phoenix District	22,880
Hassayampa River Canyon	Phoenix District	12,300
Hells Canyon	Phoenix District	9,951
Hummingbird Springs	Phoenix District	31,200
Kanab Creek	Arizona Strip District	6,700
Mount Logan	Arizona Strip District	14,650
Mount Nutt	Colorado River District	28,080
Mount Tipton	Colorado River District	31,520
Mount Trumbull	Arizona Strip District	7,880
Mount Wilson	Colorado River District	23,900
Muggins Mountain	Colorado River District	7,711
Needle's Eye	Gila District	8,760

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2016—continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
Arizona—concluded		
New Water Mountains	Colorado River District	24,600
North Maricopa Mountains	Phoenix District	63,200
North Santa Teresa	Gila District	5,800
Paiute	Arizona Strip District	87,900
Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs (21,416 acres in Utah)	Arizona Strip District	89,400
Peloncillo Mountains	Gila District	19,440
Rawhide Mountains	Colorado River District	38,470
Redfield Canyon	Gila District	6,600
Sierra Estrella	Phoenix District	14,400
Signal Mountain	Phoenix District	13,350
South Maricopa Mountains	Phoenix District	60,100
Swansea	Colorado River District	16,400
Table Top	Phoenix District	34,400
Tres Alamos	Colorado River District	8,300
Trigo Mountain	Colorado River District	30,300
Upper Burro Creek	Colorado River District	27,440
Wabayuma Peak	Colorado River District	38,944
Warm Springs	Colorado River District	112,400
White Canyon	Gila District	5,800
Woolsey Peak	Phoenix District	64,000
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Arizona: (47 areas)		1,396,966
California		
Agua Tibia	California Desert District	539
Argus Range	California Desert District	65,726
Beauty Mountain	California Desert District	15,628
Big Maria Mountains	California Desert District	45,384
Bigelow Cholla Garden	California Desert District	14,645

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2016—continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
California—continued		
Bighorn Mountain	California Desert District	26,543
Black Mountain	California Desert District	20,548
Bright Star	California Desert District	8,191
Bristol Mountains	California Desert District	71,389
Cache Creek	Central California District	27,296
Cadiz Dunes	California Desert District	19,935
Carrizo Gorge	California Desert District	14,740
Cedar Roughs	Central California District	6,287
Chemehuevi Mountains	California Desert District	85,864
Chimney Peak	California Desert District	13,140
Chuckwalla Mountains	California Desert District	99,548
Cleghorn Lakes	California Desert District	39,167
Clipper Mountain	California Desert District	33,843
Coso Range	California Desert District	49,296
Coyote Mountains	California Desert District	18,631
Darwin Falls	California Desert District	8,189
Dead Mountains	California Desert District	47,158
Domeland	California Desert District	39,379
El Paso Mountains	California Desert District	23,679
Elkhorn Ridge	Northern California District	11,001
Fish Creek Mountains	California Desert District	21,390
Funeral Mountains	California Desert District	25,707
Golden Valley	California Desert District	36,536
Granite Mountain	Central California District	31,059
Grass Valley	California Desert District	30,186
Hollow Hills	California Desert District	22,366
Ibex	California Desert District	28,822
Indian Pass	California Desert District	32,419
Inyo Mountains	California Desert District	125,075

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2016—continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
California—continued		
Ishi	Northern California District	199
Jacumba	California Desert District	31,358
Kelso Dunes	California Desert District	144,915
Kiavah	California Desert District	41,000
King Range	Northern California District	42,695
Kingston Range	California Desert District	199,739
Little Chuckwalla Mountains	California Desert District	28,052
Little Picacho Peak	California Desert District	38,216
Machesna Mountain	Central California District	123
Malpais Mesa	California Desert District	31,906
Manly Peak	California Desert District	12,897
Mecca Hills	California Desert District	26,356
Mesquite	California Desert District	44,804
Newberry Mountains	California Desert District	26,102
Nopah Range	California Desert District	106,623
North Algodones Dunes	California Desert District	25,895
North Mesquite Mountains	California Desert District	28,955
Old Woman Mountains	California Desert District	165,172
Orocopia Mountains	California Desert District	51,289
Otay Mountain	California Desert District	16,893
Owens Peak	California Desert District	73,868
Pahrump Valley	California Desert District	73,726
Palen/McCoy	California Desert District	236,488
Palo Verde Mountains	California Desert District	30,605
Picacho Peak	California Desert District	8,860
Pinto Mountains	California Desert District	24,348
Piper Mountain	California Desert District	72,192
Piute Mountains	California Desert District	48,080

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2016—continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
California—concluded		
Resting Spring Range	California Desert District	76,312
Rice Valley	California Desert District	41,777
Riverside Mountains	California Desert District	24,004
Rocks and Islands	Northern California District	6
Rodman Mountains	California Desert District	34,264
Sacatar Trail	California Desert District	50,451
Saddle Peak Hills	California Desert District	1,530
San Gorgonio	California Desert District	39,233
Santa Lucia	Central California District	1,807
Santa Rosa	California Desert District	58,878
Sawtooth Mountains	California Desert District	33,772
Sheephole Valley	California Desert District	188,169
South Fork Eel River	Northern California District	12,868
South Nopah Range	California Desert District	17,059
Stateline	California Desert District	6,964
Stepladder Mountains	California Desert District	83,195
Surprise Canyon	California Desert District	24,433
Sylvania Mountains	California Desert District	18,682
Trilobite	California Desert District	37,308
Turtle Mountains	California Desert District	177,309
Ventana	California Desert District	719
Whipple Mountains	California Desert District	76,123
White Mountains	Ridgecrest/Bishop Field Office	24,162
Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel	Northern California District	8,433
Yuki	Northern California District	17,196
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in California: (87 areas)		3,845,316
Colorado		
Black Ridge Canyons (5,099 acres in Utah)	McInnis Canyons NCA	70,380

Table 5-4. DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2016—continued

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
Colorado—concluded		
Dominguez Canyon	Dominguez-Escalante NCA	66,280
Gunnison Gorge	Uncompahgre Field Office	17,784
Powderhorn	Gunnison Field Office	47,980
Uncompahgre	Gunnison Field Office	3,390
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Colorado: (5 areas) /a/		205,814
Idaho		
Big Jacks Creek	Boise District	52,753
Bruneau-Jarbridge Rivers	Boise and Twin Falls District	89,820
Frank Church-River of No Return	Coeur d'Alene District	802
Jim McClure-Jerry Peak	Challis Field Office	23,916
Little Jacks Creek	Boise District	50,930
North Fork Owyhee	Boise District	43,391
Owyhee River	Boise District	267,137
Pole Creek	Boise District	12,529
White Clouds	Idaho Falls District	450
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Idaho: (9 areas)		541,728
Montana		
Lee Metcalf-Bear Trap Canyon Unit	Dillon Field Office	6,347
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Montana: (1 area)		6,347
Nevada		
Arrow Canyon	Las Vegas Field Office	27,502
Becky Peak	Ely District	18,119
Big Rocks	Ely District	12,930
Black Rock Desert	Winnemucca District	314,835
Bristlecone	Ely District	14,095
Calico Mountains	Winnemucca District	64,968
Clover Mountains	Ely District	85,668
Delamar Mountains	Ely District	111,066

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2016—continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
Nevada—continued		
East Fork High Rock Canyon	Winnemucca District	52,618
Eldorado	Las Vegas Field Office	5,766
Far South Egans	Ely District	36,299
Fortification Range	Ely District	30,539
Goshute Canyon	Ely District	42,544
Government Peak	Ely District	6,313
High Rock Canyon	Winnemucca District	46,465
High Rock Lake	Winnemucca District	59,107
Highland Ridge	Ely District	68,623
Ireteba Peaks	Las Vegas Field Office	10,332
Jumbo Springs	Las Vegas Field Office	4,760
La Madre Mountain	Las Vegas Field Office	27,896
Lime Canyon	Las Vegas Field Office	23,710
Little High Rock Canyon	Winnemucca District	48,355
Meadow Valley Range	Ely District	123,508
Mormon Mountains	Ely District	157,716
Mount Charleston	Las Vegas Field Office	2,178
Mount Grafton	Ely District	78,754
Mount Irish	Ely District	28,274
Mount Moriah	Ely District	8,708
Muddy Mountains	Las Vegas Field Office	44,633
North Black Rock Range	Winnemucca District	30,648
North Jackson Mountains	Winnemucca District	23,439
North McCullough	Las Vegas Field Office	14,779
Pahute Peak	Winnemucca District	56,890
Parsnip Peak	Ely District	43,512
Pine Forest Range	Winnemucca District	24,015
Rainbow Mountain	Las Vegas Field Office	20,184
South Egan Range	Ely District	67,214

Table 5-4. DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2016—continued

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
Nevada—concluded		
South Jackson Mountains	Winnemucca District	54,536
South McCullough	Las Vegas Field Office	43,996
South Pahroc Range	Ely District	25,671
Spirit Mountain	Las Vegas Field Office	553
Tunnel Spring	Ely District	5,341
Wee Thump Joshua Tree	Las Vegas Field Office	6,489
Weepah Spring	Ely District	51,305
White Rock Range	Ely District	24,249
Worthington Mountains	Ely District	30,594
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Nevada: (46 areas)		2,079,696
New Mexico		
Bisti/De-Na-Zin	Farmington Field Office	41,170
Cebolla	Rio Puerco Field Office	61,600
Ojito	Rio Puerco Field Office	11,823
Sabinoso	Taos Field Office	16,030
West Malpais	Rio Puerco Field Office	39,540
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in New Mexico: (5 areas)		170,163
Oregon		
Hells Canyon	Vale District	946
Lower White River	Prineville District	1,124
Oregon Badlands	Prineville District	29,182
Soda Mountain	Cascade-Siskiyou NM	24,707
Spring Basin	Prineville District	6,404
Steens Mountain	Burns District	170,202
Table Rock	Salem District	5,784
Wild Rogue	Medford District	8,604
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Oregon: (8 areas)		246,953

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2016—continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
Utah		
Beartrap Canyon	St. George Field Office	40
Beaver Dam Mountains (15,000 acres in Arizona)	Cedar City Field Office	3,667
Blackridge	St. George Field Office	13,107
Black Ridge Canyons (70,380 acres in Colorado)	Moab Field Office	5,099
Canaan Mountain	St. George Field Office	44,447
Cedar Mountains	Salt Lake Field Office	99,428
Cottonwood Canyon	St. George Field Office	11,667
Cougar Canyon	St. George Field Office	10,648
Deep Creek	St. George Field Office	3,291
Deep Creek North	St. George Field Office	4,478
Doc's Pass	St. George Field Office	18,216
Goose Creek	St. George Field Office	93
LaVerkin Creek	St. George Field Office	453
Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs (89,400 acres in Arizona)	Kanab Field Office	21,416
Red Butte	St. George Field Office	1,535
Red Mountain	St. George Field Office	18,689
Slaughter Creek	St. George Field Office	4,047
Taylor Creek	St. George Field Office	35
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Utah: (18 areas)		260,356
Washington		
Juniper Dunes	Spokane District	7,140
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Washington: (1 area)		7,140
TOTAL BLM WILDERNESS ACRES IN UNITED STATES:		8,760,479
(224 designated areas) /b/		

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2016—concluded**

Note: Some figures may have changed from last year owing to Geographic Information System recalculation of acres.

- /a/ The Tabeguache Area in Colorado is, by act of Congress, to be managed as wilderness but is not shown here because it has not been officially designated as wilderness.
- /b/ The total designated areas do not double count the three units that are located in multiple states (Arizona, Colorado, and Utah).

Table 5-5.

**WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2016**

State	Number of Wilderness Study Areas	Federal Acres
Alaska	1	260,000
Arizona	2	63,930
California	67	821,870
Colorado	53	546,969
Idaho	40	544,620
Montana	35	435,084
Nevada	60	2,516,855
New Mexico	57	960,335
Oregon	87	2,645,791
Utah	86	3,232,402
Washington	1	5,554
Wyoming	42	574,401
Total	517 /a/	12,607,811

/a/ Fourteen wilderness study areas are in more than one state and are counted only once in this total.

Table 5-6.

BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2016

River	Public Law Number	Date Designated	BLM Acres	Wild Miles	Scenic Miles	Recreational Miles	Total Miles
Alaska							
Beaver Creek	Public Law 96-487	12/02/80	71,040	111.0	0.0	0.0	111.0
Birch Creek	Public Law 96-487	12/02/80	80,640	126.0	0.0	0.0	126.0
Delta	Public Law 96-487	12/02/80	39,680	20.0	24.0	18.0	62.0
Fortymile	Public Law 96-487	12/02/80	250,880	179.0	203.0	10.0	392.0
Gulkana	Public Law 96-487	12/02/80	115,840	181.0	0.0	0.0	181.0
Unalakleet	Public Law 96-487	12/02/80	51,200	80.0	0.0	0.0	80.0
State Totals (6)				697.0	227.0	28.0	952.0
California							
Amargosa	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	7.9	12.1	6.3	26.3
Cottonwood Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	0.0	0.0	4.1	4.1
Klamath	Secretary of the Interior	01/19/81	480	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.5
Merced	Public Law 100-149	11/02/87	3,840	3.0	0.0	9.0	12.0
Middle Fork and South Fork (Eel)	Secretary of the Interior	01/19/81	10,240	21.0	4.5	6.5	32.0
North Fork American	Public Law 95-625	11/10/78	3,840	12.0	0.0	0.0	12.0
Trinity	Secretary of the Interior	01/19/81	5,495	0.0	0.0	17.0	17.0
Tuolumne	Public Law 98-425	09/28/84	960	3.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
State Totals (8)				46.9	16.6	44.4	107.9
Idaho							
Battle Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	24.3	0.0	0.0	24.3
Big Jacks Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	33.4	0.0	0.0	33.4
Bruneau River	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	39.0	0.0	0.5	39.5
Cottonwood Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	2.6	0.0	0.0	2.6
Deep Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	13.7	0.0	0.0	13.7

Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2016
—continued

River	Public Law Number	Date Designated	BLM Acres	Wild Miles	Scenic Miles	Recreational Miles	Total Miles
Idaho—concluded							
Dickshooter Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	9.5	0.0	0.0	9.5
Duncan Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.9
Jarbridge River	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	28.2	0.0	0.0	28.2
Little Jacks Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	12.4	0.0	0.0	12.4
North Fork Owyhee	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	14.7	0.0	4.0	18.7
Owyhee River	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	65.6	0.0	0.0	65.6
Red Canyon	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	4.9	0.0	0.0	4.9
Sheep Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	25.8	0.0	0.0	25.8
South Fork Owyhee	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	31.0	0.0	0.4	31.4
West Fork Bruneau	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
Wickahoney Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.5
State Totals (16)			0	307.9	0.0	4.9	312.8
Montana							
Upper Missouri	Public Law 94-986	10/12/76	89,300	64.0	26.0	59.0	149.0
State Totals (1)			89,300	64.0	26.0	59.0	149.0
New Mexico							
Rio Chama	Public Law 100-633	11/07/88	2,435	8.4	0.0	0.0	8.4
Rio Grande	Public Law 90-542	10/02/68	20,416	49.3	12.0	2.5	63.8
State Totals (2)			22,851	57.7	12.0	2.5	72.2
Oregon							
Clackamas	Public Law 100-557	10/28/88	160	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
Crooked (Middle and Lower)	Public Law 100-557	10/28/88	5,696	0.0	0.0	17.8	17.8
Deschutes (Middle and Lower)	Public Law 100-557	10/28/88	38,400	0.0	20.0	100.0	120.0

Table 5-6.

BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2016
 --continued

River	Public Law Number	Date Designated	BLM Acres	Wild Miles	Scenic Miles	Recreational Miles	Total Miles
Oregon--concluded							
Donner und Blitzen	Public Law 100-557	10/28/88	25,120	87.5	0.0	0.0	87.5
	Public Law 106-399	10/30/00					
Elkhorn Creek	Public Law 104-333	11/12/96	960	2.4	0.6	0.0	3.0
Fish Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	32	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Grande Ronde	Public Law 100-557	10/28/88	7,968	9.0	0.0	15.9	24.9
John Day (Main Stem)	Public Law 100-557	10/28/88	47,200	0.0	0.0	147.5	147.5
John Day (South Fork)	Public Law 100-557	10/28/88	15,040	0.0	0.0	47.0	47.0
Kiger Creek	Public Law 106-399	10/30/00	1,360	4.3	0.0	0.0	4.3
Klamath	Secretary of the Interior	10/19/94	3,520	0.0	11.0	0.0	11.0
North Fork Crooked	Public Law 100-557	10/28/88	4,042	11.9	0.6	4.6	17.1
North Fork Owyhee	Public Law 100-557	10/28/88	3,072	9.6	0.0	0.0	9.6
North Umpqua	Public Law 100-557	10/28/88	2,688	0.0	0.0	8.4	8.4
Owyhee	Public Law 98-494	10/19/84	38,400	120.0	0.0	0.0	120.0
Powder	Public Law 100-557	10/28/88	3,744	0.0	11.7	0.0	11.7
Quartzville Creek	Public Law 100-557	10/28/88	3,104	0.0	0.0	9.7	9.7
Rogue	Public Law 90-542	10/02/68	15,040	20.6	0.0	26.4	47.0
Salmon	Public Law 100-557	10/28/88	2,560	0.0	4.8	3.2	8.0
Sandy	Public Law 100-557	10/28/88	4,000	0.0	3.8	8.7	12.5
South Fork Clackamas	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	192	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6
Wallowa	Secretary of the Interior	07/23/96	3,200	0.0	0.0	10.0	10.0
West Little Owyhee	Public Law 100-557	10/28/88	18,432	57.6	0.0	0.0	57.6
White	Public Law 100-557	10/28/88	7,904	0.0	17.8	6.9	24.7
Wildhorse Creek	Public Law 106-399	10/30/00	3,072	9.6	0.0	0.0	9.6
State Totals (25)			254,906	333.1	70.3	406.7	810.1

Table 5-6.

BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2016
 —concluded

River	Public Law Number	Date		BLM Acres	Wild Miles	Scenic Miles	Recreational Miles	Total Miles
		Designated						
Utah								
Beartrap Canyon	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09		0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Deep Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09		0	4.9	0.0	0.0	4.9
Goose Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09		0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
Kolob Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09		0	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
LaVerkin Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09		0	7.6	0.0	0.0	7.6
Middle Fork Taylor Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09		0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
North Fork Virgin River	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09		166	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5
Oak Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09		0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Shunes Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09		0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8
Smith Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09		0	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.3
Willis Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09		0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
State Totals (11)				166	18.9	0.1	0.0	19.0
BLM Totals (69)				1,001,358	1,525.5	352.0	545.5	2,423.0

Note: As of the 2014 edition of *Public Land Statistics*, data in this table are organized by state.

There can be minor mileage and acreage changes from year to year resulting from improved measurement and mapping techniques or arising from final or updated comprehensive or resource management plans. In addition, private and state lands within designated river corridors or areas are excluded when making mileage and acreage calculations.

**Table 5-7. NATIONAL SCENIC AND HISTORIC TRAILS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2016 /a/**

National Trail Name	Date Designated	State(s)	Total BLM Miles
SCENIC TRAILS			
Pacific Crest	10/02/68	California, Oregon	233
Continental Divide	11/10/78	Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Wyoming	389
Potomac Heritage	03/28/83	Maryland, Virginia	3
Arizona	03/30/09	Arizona	46
Pacific Northwest	03/30/09	Washington	12
Subtotal—Scenic Trails (5)			683
HISTORIC TRAILS			
Oregon	11/10/78	Idaho, Oregon, Wyoming	848
Mormon Pioneer	11/10/78	Wyoming	498
Lewis and Clark	11/10/78	Idaho, Montana	369
Iditarod /b/	11/10/78	Alaska	149
Nez Perce	10/06/86	Idaho, Montana, Wyoming	70
Juan Bautista de Anza	08/15/90	Arizona, California	103
California	08/03/92	California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Wyoming	1,493
Pony Express	08/03/92	Nevada, Utah, Wyoming	596
El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro /b/	10/13/00	New Mexico	60
Old Spanish /b/	12/04/02	Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah	887
Captain John Smith Chesapeake	12/19/06	Maryland	2
Star-Spangled Banner	05/08/08	Maryland	2
Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route	03/30/09	Virginia	1
Subtotal—Historic Trails (13)			5,078
Total—Trails (18)			5,761 /c/

**Table 5-7. NATIONAL SCENIC AND HISTORIC TRAILS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2016—concluded**

- /a/ This table is based on total field-estimated mileage for the congressionally designated routes crossing BLM public lands and/or the best available field data for the actual trail locations. The trail mileage accuracy varies by BLM field office, depending on the amount of national trail inventory completed and the unique physical nature of national historic trails.
- /b/ The Department of the Interior delegated national trail administration responsibilities to the BLM for the associated trails. These responsibilities are shared with the National Park Service for the Old Spanish National Historic Trail and the El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro National Historic Trail.
- /c/ The total BLM mileage number is based on the congressionally designated routes.

**Table 5-8a. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2016**

Federal Land and Minerals Patented or Deeded Out through Exchange

State	Number of Patents or Deeds Issued	Number of Acres Patented or Deeded Out	Approved Appraised Value	Cash Equalization Payment Received by the BLM /a/
<u>FLPMA /b/</u>				
California	1	388	\$343,000	\$7,944
Idaho	1	80	25,000	0
Montana	1	200	183,000	0
New Mexico	1	2,568	1,417	0
Total	4	3,236	\$552,417	\$7,944
<u>Act of Congress</u>				
Oregon	2	390	\$158,500	\$15,000
Total	2	390	\$158,500	\$15,000
<u>FLPMA (Minerals Only) /b/</u>				
None	0	0	\$0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0	\$0
<u>Act of Congress (Minerals Only)</u>				
None	0	0	\$0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0	\$0
Grand Total	6	3,626	\$710,917	\$22,944

Note: Federal lands administered by the BLM patented or deeded out pursuant to Section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of October 21, 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 43 U.S.C. 1701), and various acts of Congress. Public lands are patented by the United States, whereas acquired lands are deeded.

/a/ Cash payments received by the United States are to equalize the value of the federal land and the nonfederal lands involved in the exchange.

/b/ Exchanges pursuant to Section 206 of FLPMA and various acts of Congress.

Table 5-8b. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2016

Non-Federal Land and Minerals Acquired through Exchange

State	Number of Deeds Received	Number of Acres Acquired	Approved Appraised Value	Cash Equalization Payment Made by BLM /a/
<u>FLPMA /b/</u>				
California	2	539.06	\$321,529	\$321,529
Idaho	1	78	25,000	0
Montana	1	160	208,000	25,000
New Mexico	2	8,435.10	4,017,000	0
Total	6	9,212.16	\$4,571,529	\$346,529
<u>Act of Congress</u>				
Oregon	2	61	\$173,500	\$0
Total	2	61	\$173,500	\$0
<u>FLPMA (Minerals Only) /b/</u>				
None	0	0	\$0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0	\$0
<u>Act of Congress (Minerals Only)</u>				
None	0	0	\$0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0	\$0
Grand Total	8	9,273.16	\$4,745,029	\$346,529

Note: Lands acquired by the BLM pursuant to Section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of October 21, 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 43 U.S.C. 1701), and various acts of Congress.

/a/ Cash payments made by the United States are to equalize the value of the federal lands and the nonfederal lands involved in the exchange.

/b/ Exchanges pursuant to Section 206 of FLPMA.

**Table 5-8c. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2016**

Lands Acquired through Purchase and/or Donation

Interest Acquired

State	Fee			Easement		
	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Purchase</u>						
LWCF /a/						
Alaska	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	14	3,561,140	4,749	0	0	0
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho /b/	3	1,361,400	814	2	496,600	227
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	1	1,417,000	2,568	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	18	\$6,339,540	8,131	2	\$496,600	227
<u>Non-LWCF /c/</u>						
Alaska	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	4	536,529	1,522	0	0	0
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho /b/	2	35,000	78	1	0	13
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	3	0	3
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	1	0	1
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	\$571,529	1,600	5	\$0	17

Table 5-8c. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2016—continued

Lands Acquired through Purchase and/or Donation						
State	Interest Acquired					
	Fee			Easement		
	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Purchase—continued</u>						
SNPLMA /d/						
Nevada	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0
Total	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0
Total Purchases	24	\$6,911,069	9,731	7	\$496,600	244
<u>Donation</u>						
	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Alaska /e/	0	\$0	0	2	\$0	36,334
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	1	300,000	66	0	0	0
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	1	4,170	1	0	0	0
Montana	0	0	0	1	33,000	2
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	1	0	639	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Donations	3	\$304,170	706	3	\$33,000	36,336
Grand Total	27	\$7,215,239	10,437	10	\$529,600	36,580

Table 5-8c.

**LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2016--concluded**

- /a/ Funding from the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-578; 78 Stat. 897).
- /b/ Idaho: One acquisition had split funding. The LWCF provided \$400,000 in funds, and a non-LWCF source provided \$35,000 in funds.
- /c/ Funding from various sources, including highway and fire mitigations, habitat compensation, and western Oregon receipts (timber sale access).
- /d/ Funding from the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) of 1998 (Public Law 105-263; 112 Stat. 2343), as amended.
- /e/ Alaska: A fee title was conveyed to the State of Alaska, and a conservation easement was conveyed to the United States. The land was purchased with Exxon Valdez oil spill (EVOS) settlement funds. The U.S. Department of the Interior is on the EVOS Trustee Council, which approved the acquisition. The acquisition was appraised for the fee title, and there is no breakout for the value of the conservation easement. The conservation easement is part of the purchase agreement and sale price. The conservation easement, as recorded, states, "...in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement, Grantors, for good and sufficient considerations received, do hereby grant and convey to the Grantee." The total purchase price for the two parcels, including the conservation easement, was \$14,760,000.

Table 5-9.

SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT BUDGET AUTHORITY, FISCAL YEAR 2016

SUMMARY OF BUDGET AUTHORITY

Allowable Expenditure Categories /a/	New Projects Approved in FY 2016 /b/	Projects Completed in FY 2016 /c/	Budget Authority Approved in FY 2016
Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas	11	5	\$4,753,487
Capital Improvements	11	8	5,193,251
Conservation Initiatives /d/	3	7	5,737,540
Environmentally Sensitive Land Acquisitions	1	2	12,230,400
Hazardous Fuels and Fire Prevention	7	16	35,240,912
Eastern Nevada Landscape Restoration	1	6	4,155,412
Multispecies Habitat Conservation Plan	1	2	1,291,523
Lake Tahoe Restoration Act Projects /e/	31	0	0
Total	66	46	\$68,602,525
Special Account Reserve (SAR)		0	\$5,000,000
Grand Total Approved		46	\$73,602,525

Note: The Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) (Public Law 105-263) became law in October 1998. The act provides for the disposal of public land within a specific area in the Las Vegas Valley and creates a special account into which 85 percent of the revenue generated by land sales is deposited. Of the remaining 15 percent, 5 percent goes to the State of Nevada general education program, and 10 percent goes to the Southern Nevada Water Authority for water treatment and transmission infrastructure. The special account is not allocated as part of the federal budget process, so any revenue in the account remains available until expended. Special account revenue finances public projects in several categories described in footnote /a/.

**Table 5-9. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT
BUDGET AUTHORITY, FISCAL YEAR 2016—continued**

- /a/ Allowable expenditures under the SNPLMA special account include the following:
- Development of parks, trails, and natural areas in Clark, Lincoln, and White Pine Counties and in portions of Washoe County and Carson City, Nevada, pursuant to a cooperative agreement with a unit of local or regional government.
 - Capital improvements at the Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Desert National Wildlife Refuge, Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area, Great Basin National Park, and other areas administered by the BLM and the U.S. Forest Service in Clark, Lincoln, and White Pine Counties and the Spring Mountains National Recreation Area.
 - Conservation initiatives on federal land in Clark, Lincoln, and White Pine Counties and portions of Carson City, Nevada, administered by the Department of the Interior or the Department of Agriculture.
 - Acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in Nevada, with priority given to lands in Clark County.
 - Hazardous fuels reduction and wildfire prevention within the Lake Tahoe Basin and the Nevada portions of the Carson Range and the Spring Mountains.
 - Projects with the Eastern Nevada Landscape Restoration Project, including, but not limited to, fire management, fuels, forests, woodlands, rangelands, aspen and riparian communities, wildlife habitat, soils, and watersheds, on federal lands in White Pine County and/or Lincoln County, Nevada.
 - Development and implementation of a multispecies habitat conservation plan in Clark County.
 - Lake Tahoe Restoration Act projects.
 - Reimbursement of costs incurred by the BLM for implementation of the act and to clear debris from and protect land within the disposal boundary and land reserved for affordable housing.
- /b/ Round 15 projects for FY 2016 were approved on January 6, 2016. Round 16 was split into Round 16A and Round 16B. Round 16A, which was specifically for the hazardous fuels and fire prevention category, was approved on August 31, 2016.
- /c/ All projects completed in FY 2016 received approval and budget authority in Rounds 3 through 15. A round is a cycle or period of time for consideration and approval of projects. Terminated projects are not included in the completed project counts.
- /d/ Owing to the interagency nature of many of the conservation initiatives, separate “subprojects” were set up with the eligible federal agencies to implement three of the projects completed in FY 2016.

Table 5-9.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT
ACT BUDGET AUTHORITY, FISCAL YEAR 2016
-concluded**

- /e/ Lake Tahoe Restoration Act projects were funded in Rounds 5 through 12, during which time the \$300 million authorized to be appropriated for projects at Lake Tahoe over 10 years was approved by the Secretary of the Interior and allocated for that purpose. Therefore, no additional funds are being allocated to Lake Tahoe Restoration Act projects.

**Table 5-10. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT
LAND DISPOSAL AND ACQUISITIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2016**

Land Disposal (1999–2016) /a/				
	1999–2015		1999–2016	
	Total	Average/Year	2016	Total
Acres Disposed	28,985 /b/	1,812	1,080	30,065
Number of Parcels Disposed	729 /c/	46	56	785
Gross Disposal Revenue	\$3,186,406,939 /d/	\$199,150,434	\$91,815,511	\$3,278,222,450

Environmentally Sensitive Lands Acquired (1999–2016) /e/

	1999–2015	2016	Total
Acres Acquired	70,335	120	70,455

Note: The Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) (Public Law 105-263) became law in October 1998. The act provides for the orderly disposal of certain federal lands in Clark County, Nevada, in the Las Vegas Valley within a disposal boundary established by Congress. Revenues from SNPLMA are used for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in the State of Nevada, with a priority for lands in Clark County, and for other purposes established by the legislation. Land has been acquired in several Nevada counties using funds in the SNPLMA special account.

/a/ Land disposal includes auctions (oral, Internet, sealed bid, and modified competitive), direct sales, sales for recreational or public purposes, affordable housing sales, and exchanges.

The Santini-Burton boundary and the cooperative management area (CMA) boundary (land conveyed to Clark County through SNPLMA legislation) are both wholly within the SNPLMA disposal boundary. When Santini-Burton parcels outside the CMA boundary (but within the SNPLMA disposal boundary) are sold, the acres are included in total acres disposed, but no revenue from sale of those Santini-Burton parcels goes to the SNPLMA special account.

/b/ Includes the acres disposed through conveyance to Clark County for the CMA and to the City of Henderson for the limited transition area (LTA).

/c/ The number of parcels sold since inception was reviewed to verify the number of parcels disposed. This effort determined that the total of 687 disposed parcels reported in FY 2015 was low by 42. The actual number of disposed parcels from inception through FY 2015 was 729.

**Table 5-10. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT
LAND DISPOSAL AND ACQUISITIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2016
–concluded**

/d/ Reported gross revenue reflects revenue from all disposal methods, including that from recreational or public purposes sales, revenue from conveyances of CMA lands by Clark County, and revenue from conveyances of LTA lands by the City of Henderson. Forfeited land sale bid deposits and nominal proceeds from conveyances of “unknown” mineral rights in the early years of SNPLMA are not included in the land disposal revenue.

Reported gross revenue may reflect deposit amounts only (typically 20 percent of purchase price) for land sales held 6 months or less before the end of the fiscal year, in which case the balance of the purchase price will not be due, and thus not reported as revenue, until the next fiscal year. If any sale defaults, the number of acres/parcels disposed will be adjusted in the next fiscal year.

/e/ “Lands acquired” reflects total acres of environmentally sensitive land acquired (both fee and conservation easement) using SNPLMA funds by all SNPLMA-eligible federal land management agencies.

Table 5-12.

WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSE AND BURRO POPULATIONS AS OF MARCH 1, 2016

Administrative State	Horses	Burros	Total
Arizona	318	5,317	5,635
California	4,925	3,391	8,316
Colorado	1,530	0	1,530
Idaho	468	0	468
Montana	160	0	160
Nevada	31,979	2,552	34,531
New Mexico	171	0	171
Oregon	3,785	56	3,841
Utah	5,440	400	5,840
Wyoming	6,535	0	6,535
Total	55,311	11,716	67,027

Note: Wild horse and burro populations on the range typically increase an average of 20 percent per year based on the annual foaling rates.

Table 5-13a. WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSE AND BURRO ADOPTIONS, BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2016

Administrative State /a/	Animals Adopted			Animals Adopted		
	FY 1971 to FY 2015 /b/			FY 2016		
	Horses	Burros	Total	Horses	Burros	Total
Arizona	4,006	3,261	7,267	38	14	52
California	19,835	7,126	26,961	232	184	416
Colorado	7,901	954	8,855	174	26	200
Eastern States	64,375	15,539	79,914	829	76	905
Idaho	4,732	349	5,081	133	10	143
Montana	10,079	1,322	11,401	1	1	2
Nevada	4,646	352	4,998	82	3	85
New Mexico	23,801	4,069	27,870	324	44	368
Oregon	14,871	1,393	16,264	247	18	265
Utah	6,660	640	7,300	109	44	153
Wyoming	17,347	1,195	18,542	137	22	159
National Program Office	23,135	1,704	24,839	134	30	164
Total	201,388	37,904	239,292	2,440	472	2,912

Note: Mules are reported as burros.

/a/ Before 1996, adoptions were reported by geographic state, including the District of Columbia. Since 1996, adoptions have been reported by the BLM administrative state. Beginning in 1999, adoptions conducted in the national centers; Elm Creek, Nebraska; and Palomino Valley, Nevada, have been reported under the National Program Office. California also administers the wild horse and burro program in Hawaii; Eastern States Office administers the program in the 31 states east of and bordering on the Mississippi River, plus the District of Columbia; Montana also administers the program in North Dakota and South Dakota; New Mexico also administers the program in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas; Oregon also administers the program in the State of Washington; and Wyoming also administers the program in Nebraska.

/b/ Historical adoption numbers have been adjusted to account for animals that have been returned or re-adopted. Due to jurisdictional changes in the Wild Horse and Burro Program over the years, New Mexico and Washington Office adoption numbers have changed.

Table 5-13b. WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSE AND BURRO REMOVALS, BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2016

Administrative State	Animals Removed /a/			Animals Removed /b/		
	FY 1971 to FY 2015			FY 2016		
	Horses	Burros	Total	Horses	Burros	Total
Arizona	199	10,993	11,192	0	68	68
California	16,960	9,794	26,754	183	178	361
Colorado	4,395	0	4,395	0	0	0
Idaho	3,591	0	3,591	31	0	31
Montana	437	0	437	0	0	0
Nevada	128,550	7,880	136,430	741	41	782
New Mexico	712	11	723	0	0	0
Oregon	16,850	22	16,872	1,451	0	1,451
Utah	12,520	309	12,829	487	134	621
Wyoming	37,235	3	37,238	6	0	6
Total	221,449	29,012	250,461	2,899	421	3,320

Note: Mules are reported as burros.

/a/ Historical removal numbers from U.S. Forest Service land are incorporated in administrative state totals.

/b/ Removal numbers for FY 2016 include 199 animals removed from U.S. Forest Service land; 167 in California and 32 in Nevada.

**Table 5-13c. WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSE AND BURRO SALES,
BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2016**

Administrative State	Animals Sold /a/			Animals Sold /a/		
	FY 2005 to FY 2015			FY 2016		
	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Burros</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Burros</i>	<i>Total</i>
Arizona	7	29	36	0	3	3
California	478	233	711	10	7	17
Colorado	1,086	12	1,098	0	0	0
Eastern States	515	87	602	131	12	143
Idaho	36	0	36	0	0	0
Montana	5	0	5	0	0	0
Nevada	5	4	9	0	0	0
New Mexico	98	58	156	3	2	5
Oregon	110	1	111	4	0	4
Utah	299	56	355	18	2	20
Wyoming	212	2	214	1	0	1
National Program Office	2,337	201	2,538	11	0	11
Total	5,188	683	5,871	178	26	204

Note: Mules are reported as burros.

/a/ The Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act of 1971 was amended in FY 2005 to allow the sale of animals 11 years and older and those that have been offered for adoption three times and were not adopted.

**Table 5-14. CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES,
FISCAL YEAR 2016**

Administrative State	Acres Inventoried	Properties Recorded	Number of Study/Management Permits Issued or in Effect /a/
Alaska	5,977	70	9
Arizona	15,217	181	63
California	34,211	896	95
Colorado	27,447	692	73
Eastern States	0	0	0
Idaho	78,203	1,307	21
Montana	24,860	199	45
Nevada	102,336	1,603	87
New Mexico	83,030	708	91
Oregon	32,694	335	48
Utah	71,586	775	91
Wyoming	34,710	571	76
Total for Fiscal Year 2016	510,271	7,337	699
TOTAL TO DATE	24,897,393	381,771	

/a/ Does not include collecting of paleontological resources. Permits are generally issued for 1- to 3-year periods, so the total to date is not shown.

Table 5-15.

**AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN
(ACECs) AND RESEARCH NATURAL AREAS (RNAs) AS
OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2016**

Geographic State	Number	Acres
Alaska	51	8,789,288
Arizona	59	992,317
California	233	6,617,533
Colorado	86	749,552
Eastern States	1	54
Idaho	100	638,094
Montana	61	454,412
Nevada	55	1,428,959
New Mexico	169	1,131,313
Oregon/Washington	231	907,370
Utah	60	756,264
Wyoming	46	711,557
Total	1,152	23,176,713

Note: Adjustments to previously reported data are based on updated information.

Table 5-16. NUMBER AND SIZE OF DESIGNATED SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2016

Special Management Area	Designation Type	Number	Total Acres	Total Miles
Lake Todatonten Special Management Area	Congressional	1	37,579	
Herd Management Areas	Administrative	177	31,583,386	
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern /a/	Administrative	1,119	22,147,272	
National Natural Landmarks	Administrative	41	364,843	
Research Natural Areas /a/	Administrative	210	1,604,311	
National Recreation Trails	Administrative	37		615
National Back Country Byways	Administrative	56		2,986 /b/
Globally Important Bird Areas	Administrative	34	7,625,030 /c/	
Significant Caves /d/	Administrative	1,086		

/a/ Many research natural areas are also designated as areas of critical environmental concern. The number of research natural areas and their total acreage therefore overlaps with the number and total acreage of areas of environmental concern.

/b/ The mileage includes those byways administratively designated under the BLM's Back Country Byway Program. In addition, the BLM is involved in the cooperative management of an additional 60 byways, totaling 5,169 miles on public lands, that have been recognized by state or national designations. Collectively, these two categories make up the BLM's byway program.

/c/ The acreage for globally important bird areas is also contained within the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area and the Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area. The total shown does not include 15 BLM-managed important bird areas with unreported acreage.

/d/ Significant caves are specially managed areas that the BLM started reporting in FY 2008.

Source: Information concerning significant caves comes from the BLM Recreation Management Information System.

PART 6

PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, AND RESOURCE PROTECTION

The stewardship role of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), which includes preserving and protecting natural and cultural resources, also extends to protecting public health, safety, and property. The BLM is responsible for reducing health and safety risks to employees and the public; maintaining facilities and infrastructure; and protecting public lands from illegal dumping of wastes, theft and destruction of federal property, misuse of resources, and wildland fires.

Table 6-1 summarizes the number of wildland fires and the acres burned during the FY 2016 fire season on lands protected by the BLM or lands protected under cooperative agreements between the BLM and local fire agencies. Fires reported on BLM and BLM-protected lands burned a total of more than 1.6 million acres in 2016. This is a significant decrease over BLM wildfire losses in 2015, which totaled more than 6 million acres. For states with BLM-managed public lands, Alaska had the most wildfire activity in 2016, having about 469,000 acres of BLM and BLM-protected land burn. Nevada was the second most impacted state, with about 260,600 acres burned.

Table 6-2 identifies the major types of capital improvements that support the management, use, and enjoyment of the public lands for commercial, recreational, and other purposes. The trend has been for the BLM's inventory of fixed capital assets (buildings, roads, recreation sites, etc.) to increase over time. However, as the BLM implements its Asset Management Plan, which was initially developed in 2006, it will compile a list of real property assets that are candidates for disposition. Any asset that is no longer critical to the mission, or that is in such poor condition that it is no longer cost effective to maintain, will be identified for possible disposal. The Asset Management Plan provides the framework for the BLM to streamline its portfolio of assets and optimize the maintenance of those assets that contribute most significantly to the BLM's mission and strategic goals.

Table 6-3 summarizes the releases of hazardous substances and other pollutants and contaminants discovered on public lands. Historically, approximately 60 percent of all hazardous waste sites on public lands result from commercial uses. Landfills, mines and mill sites, airstrips, and oil and gas sites account for almost half of these commercial activities. The other 40 percent have been caused by illegal activities, such as midnight dumping of agricultural and industrial wastes, wire burning, shooting areas, and illicit drug production. In recent years, about 90 percent of the hazardous substance releases found on public lands have resulted from illegal dumping incidents involving debris or drums of biomedical, chemical, and petroleum wastes and pesticides, paints, batteries, asbestos, and illicit drug lab wastes. The remaining 10 percent of the hazardous substance releases have come from fuel spills, mining wastes, and military accidents. The number of drug labs has essentially leveled off and even decreased due to enforcement actions taken by both state and federal law enforcement agencies. However, highly toxic and explosive drug lab wastes continue to be found far afield of the more expected urban locations and in regions not previously plagued by this problem. More so, an increasing number of illegal marijuana gardens are found on public lands.

Table 6-1.

FIRES ON OR THREATENING BLM LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2016

Force Account Protection

State	Fires Suppressed		Causes		Total Area	
	BLM <i>Fires</i>	Non- BLM <i>Fires</i>	Lightning <i>Fires</i>	Human <i>Fires</i>	BLM <i>Acres</i>	Non- BLM <i>Acres</i>
Alaska	22	0	21	1	39,789	4,481
Arizona	143	23	58	108	5,555	10,721
California	56	43	9	90	4,140	2,666
Colorado	304	17	252	69	2,770	679
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	82	53	31	104	55,176	11,052
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	55	40	79	16	4,893	20,508
Nevada	185	77	113	149	182,734	77,537
New Mexico	110	44	94	60	7,254	20,734
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	85	74	58	101	57,139	29,530
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	239	69	195	107	13,053	35,274
Washington	13	18	5	26	17,933	190,514
Wyoming	125	76	96	105	6,554	19,593
Total	1,419	534	1,011	936	396,990	423,289

Table 6-1.

FIRES ON OR THREATENING BLM LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2016--continued

Contract Protection

State	Fires Suppressed		Causes		Total Area	
	BLM Fires	Non- BLM Fires	Lightning Fires	Human Fires	BLM Acres	Non- BLM Acres
Alaska	13	241	153	101	32,085	392,832
Arizona	0	13	1	12	0	2,320
California	32	39	8	63	11,701	113,313
Colorado	5	75	37	43	13,879	27,040
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	83	48	3	128	5,599	55,225
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	19	108	105	22	769	10,341
Nevada	2	47	8	41	23	326
New Mexico	6	34	22	18	1,186	59,054
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	231	34	29	236	162	2,306
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	6	127	62	71	544	7,438
Washington	0	2	0	2	148	3,820
Wyoming	1	128	74	55	10,370	75,155
Total	398	896	502	792	76,466	749,170
Grand Total	1,817	1,430	1,513	1,728	473,456	1,172,459

Table 6-1. FIRES ON OR THREATENING BLM LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2016—concluded

Note: Non-BLM land includes other federal lands, as well as state, privately owned, and other nonfederal lands. Due to changes in reporting requirements, the number of acres of burned commercial forest, noncommercial forest, and nonforest watershed are no longer reported as of the 2016 edition of *Public Land Statistics*.

Source: The National Fire Plan Operations and Reporting System.

Table 6-2. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS ON PUBLIC LANDS, AS OF OCTOBER 20, 2016

Administrative State or Office	Number of Buildings	Number of Administrative Sites	Number of Recreation Sites	Miles of Roads	Miles of Trails	Number of Bridges
Alaska	378	52	107	29	1,246	16
Arizona	288	103	287	1,769	631	2
California	631	76	394	4,553	2,209	206
Colorado	283	54	392	4,046	1,165	19
Eastern States	12	3	1	0	0	0
Idaho	378	42	270	8,209	3,068	50
Montana	316	32 /a/	264	3,763	305	35
National Interagency Fire Center	30	2	0	0	0	0
Nevada	282	75	112	9,989	800	11 /a/
New Mexico	167	20	97	4,755	205 /a/	4
Eastern Oregon	366	62	264	8,843	784	25
Western Oregon	516	68	211	14,281	567	438
Utah	525	62	412	7,757	2,442	21
Wyoming	136	29	86	3,929	46	42 /a/
Total	4,308	680	2,897	71,923	13,468	869

/a/ Construction/acquisition or decommission/divestiture of new inventory.

Table 6-3.

RELEASES OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES ON PUBLIC LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2016

Geographic State	Total as of September 30, 2016 /a/		Activities During Fiscal Year 2016 /b/		
	Hazardous Substances and Other Pollutants Reported /c/	No Further Action Planned /d/	Studies and Searches /e/	Removal Actions /f/	Remedial Actions /g/
	Number of Sites	Number of Sites	Number	Number	Number
Alaska /h/	247	120	10	2	2
Arizona	862	757	64	12	0
California /i/	1,344	902	5	58	0
Colorado /j/	266	151	0	0	0
Eastern States	3	1	0	0	1
Idaho	574	563	67	11	0
Montana	116	65	1	0	1
Nevada	1,293	580	8	1	0
New Mexico	285	184	0	2	1
Oregon	542	535	8	27	1
Utah	702	328	0	2	0
Washington	30	27	1	1	0
Wyoming	306	244	0	6	0
Total	6,570	4,457	164	122	6

Table 6-3. RELEASES OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES ON PUBLIC LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2016--concluded

/a/	Includes sites reported and sites archived in previous years and during FY 2016.
/b/	Includes work done by the BLM, other federal and state agencies, and responsible parties during FY 2016 only.
/c/	Cases opened and potentially actionable under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, commonly known as the Superfund.
/d/	The "No Further Action Planned" designation is commonly given to cases closed and administratively archived.
/e/	Includes CERCLA multiphase investigations, monitoring, and searches for potentially responsible parties.
/f/	Removal actions are relatively short-term, rapid responses to a release or threat of release.
/g/	Remedial actions are longer term responses consistent with a permanent remedy.
/h/	The number of sites in Alaska under "Hazardous Substances and Other Pollutants Reported" decreased due to the deletion of duplicate site names in the Abandoned Mine and Site Cleanup Module database.
/i/	Petroleum products are CERCLA hazardous substances under California state law; data for California include oil spills.
/j/	Colorado's FY 2015 data is used for this year's table due to the absence of a Colorado state lead.

GLOSSARY

acquired lands: lands in federal ownership that were obtained through purchase, condemnation, gift, or exchange. Acquired lands constitute one category of public lands. (See public lands.)

administrative site: a reservation of public lands for use as a site for public buildings, ranger stations, or other administrative facilities.

administrative state: Bureau of Land Management state office having administrative jurisdiction. For example, the Montana State Office has administrative jurisdiction of BLM-managed public lands in Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

allocation of receipts: determination of moneys paid, or to be paid, to other funds, counties, or states out of receipts collected during the fiscal year reported, as required or specified by law.

animal unit month: the amount of forage needed to sustain one cow, five sheep, or five goats for 1 month.

application: a formal request for rights to use, or obtain eventual title to, public lands or resources.

archaeological and historical site: a site that contains objects of antiquity or cultural value relating to history or prehistory that warrants special protection.

area of critical environmental concern: an area where special management is needed to protect important historical, cultural, scenic, and natural areas or to identify areas hazardous to human life and property.

auction: a sale of land through competitive bidding.

boating: motorized boating includes tour boating, power boating, river running (commercial or noncommercial), etc. Nonmotorized boating includes sailing, canoeing, kayaking, and river running (commercial and noncommercial) and activity by other nonmotorized boats, such as rowboats.

bonus: the cash consideration paid to the United States by the successful bidder for a mineral lease, such payment being made in addition to the rent and royalty obligations specified in the lease.

cadastral survey: a survey relating to land boundaries and subdivisions made to create units suitable for management or to define the limits of title. The distinguishing features of the cadastral surveys are the establishment of monuments on the ground to define the boundaries of the land and their identification in the records by field notes and plats.

camping: includes auto and trailer camping, along with other camping at developed sites, and backcountry camping.

candidate species: species designated as candidates for listing as threatened or endangered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or National Marine Fisheries Service. (See endangered species and threatened species.)

CCF: a unit of measurement that stands for one hundred cubic feet; one board foot measures 1 foot in length by 1 foot in width by 1 inch in thickness, which is equivalent to 1.6 CCF. (see MBF.)

certificate: the document that passes title to the selected lands to the state; or a document that attests to the truth or authenticity of the papers attached to it.

competitive leasing: refers to leases issued by the United States where there are known minerals (or other resources such as oil and gas) or where inference of probable resources can be drawn from knowledge of the geology of the land. The lands are offered for lease by competitive bidding after publication of the offer of the lands for leasing. The lease is issued to the highest bidder, who is determined at a sale by public auction. (See leasable minerals and noncompetitive leasing.)

contract protection (fire): fire protection given to lands owned, leased, or controlled by the United States and administered by the Bureau of Land Management on which complete fire protection is extended through the use of fire protection forces and facilities contracted for by the Bureau of Land Management.

cultural resources: remains of human activity, occupation, or endeavor that are reflected in districts, sites, structures, buildings, objects, artifacts, ruins, works of art, architecture, and natural features that were of importance in past human events. These resources consist of (1) physical remains, (2) areas where significant human events occurred, even though evidence of the event no longer remains, and (3) the environment immediately surrounding the actual resource.

disposition: a transaction that leads to the transfer of title of public lands, or resources on or in these lands, from the Federal Government.

early seral: an ecological condition classification that means the current vegetation is between 0 and 25 percent similar to the potential natural plant community. Early seral describes vegetation that is in "poor" condition.

Eastern States: includes all states bordering on or east of the Mississippi River.

emergency fire stabilization and rehabilitation: any action taken to ameliorate the impacts of a wildfire to the land, including the physical and biological resources. These actions can include exclusion fencing, soil stabilization (such as revegetation), and watershed protection measures. Fire rehabilitation actions are necessary to prevent unacceptable resource degradation, minimize threats to public health and safety, prevent unacceptable offsite damage, and minimize the potential for the recurrence of wildfire.

endangered species: any animal or plant species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. (See candidate species and threatened species.)

ephemeral streams: stream reaches where water flows for only brief periods during storm runoff events.

exchange: a transaction whereby the Federal Government receives land or interests in land in exchange for other land or interests in land.

exchange lease: an exchange of resources when it is in the public interest to shift the impact of mineral operations from leased lands, or portions of leased lands, to currently unleased lands to preserve public resource or social values, and to carry out congressional directives authorizing lease exchanges.

federal land: all classes of land owned by the Federal Government.

fire suppression: fire control activities concerned with controlling and extinguishing a fire, starting when the fire is discovered.

fishing: includes fishing from the shore and from a boat when the boating is secondary to the fishing activity. Included are warm water, cold water, and ice fishing; crabbing; seining; and gigging.

force account protection (fire): fire protection given to lands owned, leased, or controlled by the United States and administered by the Bureau of Land Management on which complete fire protection is extended through the use of fire protection forces and facilities supervised and operated by the Bureau of Land Management.

free-use permit: a permit to a governmental agency or nonprofit group to use mineral materials, such as sand and gravel, or other resources at no charge.

globally important bird areas: a network of sites and areas in North America identified and protected to maintain naturally occurring bird populations across the ranges of those species. These areas are important for maintaining critical habitats and ecosystems. This network of areas encompasses lands critical to the conservation of some bird species and may include the best examples of the species' habitat. These areas help ensure species' survival.

grazing district: an administrative subdivision of the rangelands under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management established pursuant to Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act to facilitate the management of rangeland resources.

grazing fee year: March 1 of a given calendar year through the last day in February of the following year.

grazing lease: an authorization that permits the grazing of livestock on public lands outside the grazing districts during a specified period (Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act).

grazing lease lands: lands outside grazing districts that are owned, leased, or otherwise controlled by the United States and administered by the Bureau of Land Management and that are subject to leasing for grazing purposes under the Alaska Livestock Grazing Act of March 4, 1927; Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934; O&C Lands Act of August 28, 1937; or Reindeer Act of September 1, 1937.

grazing permit: an authorization that permits the grazing of a specified number and class of livestock on a designated area of grazing district lands during specified seasons each year (Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act).

hardrock minerals: locatable minerals that are neither leasable minerals (oil, gas, coal, oil shale, phosphate, sodium, potassium, sulphur, asphalt, or gilsonite) nor salable mineral materials (common variety sand and gravel). Hardrock minerals include, but are not limited to, copper, lead, zinc, magnesium, nickel, tungsten, gold, silver, bentonite, barite, feldspar, fluorspar, and uranium.

hazardous fuels reduction: includes the Bureau of Land Management's efforts to use fire as a critical natural process to maintain and restore ecosystems, rangelands, and forest lands and to reduce the hazardous buildup of fuels that may threaten healthy lands and public safety.

herd management areas: areas established for wild free-roaming horses and burros through the land use planning process. The Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act of 1971 requires that wild free-roaming horses and burros be considered for management where they were found at the time Congress passed the act. The Bureau of Land Management initially identified 264 areas of use as herd areas.

homestead entry, original: an original entry under the homestead laws; the first homestead entry that was made by an individual; or a homestead entry that was made pursuant to the first homestead law, the act of May 20, 1862 (12 Stat. 392), as codified in Sections 2289–2291 of the Revised Statutes. (See stock raising homestead.)

hunting: includes big- and small-game hunting, waterfowl hunting, and trapping.

Indian trust land: land held in trust by the United States for the beneficial use of an individual Indian landowner or tribe.

inholdings: privately owned or state-owned lands located within the boundary of lands owned by the United States.

lake (or pond): a natural standing body of water.

Lake Totatonten Special Management Area: Congress authorized the creation of the Lake Totatonten Special Management Area—a 37,579-acre parcel of public land in Interior Alaska for the protection of fish, wildlife, and habitat—in its Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-333). Public Land Order No. 7372 withdrew the land for creation of the area on December 15, 1998.

land utilization project lands: privately owned submarginal farmlands incapable of producing sufficient income to support the family of a farm owner and purchased under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of July 22, 1937. These acquired lands became known as “Land Utilization Projects” and were subsequently transferred from the jurisdiction of the U.S. Department of Agriculture to the U.S. Department of the Interior. They are now administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

late seral: an ecological condition classification that means the current vegetation is between 51 and 75 percent similar to the potential natural plant community. Late seral means that the vegetation is in “good” condition.

leasable minerals: oil and gas; oil shale; coal; potash; phosphate; sodium; sulfur in Louisiana and New Mexico; gold, silver, and quicksilver in certain private land claims; and silica deposits in certain parts of Nevada.

lease: an authorization to possess and use public land for a period of time sufficient to amortize capital investments in the land. (See competitive leasing and noncompetitive leasing.)

license: an authority granted by the United States to do a particular act or series of acts on public lands without the licensee possessing any estate or interest in the land itself.

locatable minerals: whatever are recognized as minerals by the standard authorities, whether metallic or other substances, and are found in sufficient quantity and quality to justify their location under the General Mining Act of 1872, as amended. (See hardrock minerals.)

lode claim: a mining claim located for “veins or lodes of quartz or other rock in place” (30 U.S.C. 23). Lode claims may extend for 1,500 feet along the strike of the vein or lode and to a maximum of 300 feet on either side of the vein or lode.

logical mining unit: an area of land in which the recoverable coal reserves can be developed in an efficient, economical, and orderly manner as a unit with due regard to conservation of coal reserves and other resources. May consist of one or more federal coal leases and may include intervening or adjacent lands in which the United States does not own the coal. All lands in a logical mining unit are under the control of one operator or lessee, can be developed as a single operation, and are contiguous. Formation of logical mining units was authorized by the Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act of 1976, which amended the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.).

MBF: a unit of measurement that stands for one thousand board feet; one board foot measures 1 foot in length by 1 foot in width by 1 inch in thickness. It is the standard unit of measurement in the logging and lumber industry by which standing timber is measured and sold and manufactured lumber is merchandised. (see CCF.)

mid seral: an ecological condition classification that means the current vegetation is between 26 and 50 percent similar to the potential natural plant community. Mid seral describes vegetation that is in “fair” condition.

mill site: a site located on nonmineral land and used for mining or milling purposes (30 U.S.C. 42). Mill sites are limited to 5 acres and may be located either by metes and bounds or by legal subdivision.

mineral materials: minerals such as common varieties of sand, stone, gravel, pumice, pumicite, and clay that are not obtainable under the mining or leasing laws but that can be obtained under the Materials Act of 1947, as amended. (see salable minerals.)

mineral permit: a permit that authorizes prospecting for certain leasable minerals on public lands.

mineral reservation: retention of the mineral estate by the grantor of a property; the grantee or patentee owns the land surface but not the minerals.

minerals: organic and inorganic substances occurring naturally, with characteristics and economic uses that bring them within the purview of mineral laws; substances that may be obtained under applicable laws from public lands by purchase, lease, or preemptive entry.

mining claim: a mineral entry and appropriation of public land under the General Mining Act of 1872, as amended (30 U.S.C. 22 et seq.). The four types of mining claims include: lode claims, placer claims, mill sites, and tunnel sites. Only tunnel sites may not be patented. A valid lode or placer claim contains a discovery of a valuable mineral deposit subject to location under the General Mining Act of 1872. A valid mill site is one that is being used for the support of a mining or milling operation. A valid tunnel site is one that is being diligently worked and maintained.

mining claim location: the staking and recordation of a lode or placer claim, mill site, or tunnel site on public land. A valid location is one that is properly located, recorded, and maintained under Section 314 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of October 21, 1976, and the mining laws of the state where the claim or site is located.

multiple use: a combination of balanced and diverse resource uses that takes into account the long-term needs of future generations for renewable and nonrenewable resources, including recreation, range, timber, minerals, watershed, and wildlife and fish, along with natural scenic, scientific, and historical values.

national back country byways: a program developed by the Bureau of Land Management to complement the Department of Transportation’s National Scenic Byway program. The Bureau of Land Management’s byways show enthusiasts “the best the West has to offer”—including waterfalls and geology sculpted by ancient volcanoes, glaciers, and rivers. Back country byways vary from narrow, graded roads that are only passable during a few months of the year, to two-lane paved highways providing year-round access.

national conservation areas: areas that are part of the National Landscape Conservation System—also known as National Conservation Lands—that are managed to conserve, protect, and restore the exceptional scientific, recreational, cultural, historical, and ecological values for which they were designated.

national historic trails: trails that are part of the National Landscape Conservation System—also known as National Conservation Lands. These trails follow, as closely as possible, the original trails or routes of travel of national historic significance and are managed to preserve the remnants of nationally significant pathways and the settings in which they are located.

National Landscape Conservation System: an organized system of Bureau of Land Management lands that have received special designation for their scientific, cultural, educational, ecological, and other values. Also known as National Conservation Lands, this system was formally established by Title II of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009, includes national monuments, national conservation areas, wilderness areas, wilderness study areas, national wild and scenic rivers, national scenic and historic trails, and other units.

national monument: areas that are part of the National Landscape Conservation System—also known as National Conservation Lands—that are designated to protect objects of scientific and historic interest by proclamation of the President under the Antiquities Act of 1906 or by Congress through legislation. Designation provides for the management of these features and values.

national natural landmark: an area having national significance because it represents one of the best known examples of a natural region's characteristic biotic or geologic features. National natural landmarks must be located within the boundaries of the United States or on the continental shelf and are designated by the Secretary of the Interior. To qualify as a national natural landmark, the area must contain an outstanding representative example of the nation's natural heritage, including terrestrial communities, aquatic communities, landforms, geological features, habitats of native plant and animal species, or fossil evidence of the development of life on earth.

national recreation area: an area designated by Congress to ensure the conservation and protection of natural, scenic, historic, pastoral, and fish and wildlife values and to provide for the enhancement of recreational values.

national recreation trails: trails established administratively by the Secretary of the Interior to provide for a variety of outdoor recreation uses in or reasonably close to urban areas. They often serve as connecting links between national historic trails and national scenic trails.

national scenic trails: trails that are part of the National Landscape Conservation System—also known as National Conservation Lands. These trails are established by an act of Congress and are intended to provide for maximum outdoor recreation potential and for the conservation and enjoyment of nationally significant scenic, historical, natural, and cultural qualities of the areas through which these trails pass. National scenic trails may be located to represent desert, marsh, grassland, mountain, canyon, river, forest, and other areas, as well as landforms that exhibit significant characteristics of the physiographic regions of the nation.

national wild and scenic rivers: rivers that are part of the National Landscape Conservation System—also known as National Conservation Lands. They are also designated in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System and are classified in one of three categories, depending on the extent of development and accessibility along each section. In addition to being free flowing, these rivers and their immediate environments must possess at least one outstandingly remarkable value: scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historical, cultural, or other similar values.

Native allotment: an allocation of a parcel of public lands or Indian reservation lands to an Indian for individual use.

noncompetitive leasing: refers to leases issued to qualified applicants for lands not specifically known or presumed to contain mineral or petroleum deposits in quantity. Such leases can be issued on a first-come, first-served basis or through a random drawing procedure. (See competitive leasing and leasable minerals.)

non-exclusive sites: mineral material disposal areas, such as community pits or common use areas, that are designated, maintained, and managed by the Bureau of Land Management and from which many small disposals are authorized under the Materials Act of 1947, as amended.

non-operating revenue: receipts of a miscellaneous nature, such as incidental receipts from taxes, fines, etc., that are not related specifically to, or received in the process of, conducting the normal and regular business of the Bureau of Land Management as it pertains to the management of public lands and resources.

nonuse: an authorization issued to an applicant for nonuse of grazing privileges in whole or part; usually issued for one grazing season.

obligations: payments, and amounts that the Government is obligated to pay, for goods and services received (or contracted for future delivery), made from appropriations during the fiscal year indicated.

Oregon and California (O&C) lands: public lands in western Oregon that were granted to the Oregon central railroad companies (later the Oregon & California Railroad Company) to aid in the construction of railroads but that were later forfeited and returned to the Federal Government by revestment of title. The term "O&C" lands, as is often used, also refers to the reconveyed Coos Bay Military Wagon Road lands, which are public lands in western Oregon that were once granted to the State of Oregon to aid in the construction of the Coos Bay Military Wagon Road but that were later forfeited and returned to federal ownership by reconveyance.

original survey: a cadastral survey that creates land boundaries and establishes them for the first time.

outstanding natural area: protected lands designated either by Congress or administratively by an agency to preserve exceptional, rare, or unusual natural characteristics and to provide for the protection or enhancement of natural, educational, or scientific values. These areas are protected by allowing physical and biological processes to operate, usually without direct human intervention.

paleontology: a science dealing with the life of past geological periods as known from fossil remains.

patent: a Federal Government deed; a document that conveys legal title to public lands to the patentee. Public domain lands are patented; acquired lands are deeded by the Federal Government.

permit: a revocable authorization to use public land for a specified purpose.

placer claim: a mining claim located for "all forms of deposit, excepting veins of quartz, or other rock in place" (30 U.S.C. 35). A placer claim must generally be located by legal subdivision in conformance with the public land survey rather than by metes and bounds. A placer claim is limited to 20 acres per individual, although a placer claim may be as big as 160 acres for an association of 8 or more persons. Corporations are limited to 20-acre claims.

plugged wells: refers to new wells that have been drilled to total depth during the reporting period and that did not encounter oil or gas in paying quantities. Approved plugging and abandonment may or may not have yet occurred.

potential natural community: an ecological condition classification that means the current vegetation is between 76 and 100 percent similar to the potential natural plant community. Potential natural community describes vegetation that is in “excellent” condition.

private leases: refers to oil and gas leases between private parties that are in existence at the time the Federal Government purchases the mineral estate along with the surface as part of a Federal Government acquisition, for which a Bureau of Land Management serial number is assigned.

producing and service holes: wells with one or more producing oil or gas service completions.

producing completions (oil and gas): separate completions existing on producing (i.e., physically and mechanically capable of production of oil or gas) or service wells at the end of the reporting period; or separate completions that are made during the reporting period on newly drilled wells.

producing leases: leases that have at least one producing well actually located within the lease, as of the last day of the reporting period; includes producing leases that received allocated production from wells located off the lease and that have no producing wells actually located on the lease, as of the last day of the reporting period.

protraction diagram: a diagram representing the plan of extension of cadastral surveys over unsurveyed public lands based on computed values for the corner positions.

public domain lands: original public domain lands that have never left federal ownership; lands in federal ownership that were obtained in exchange for public domain lands or for timber on public domain lands; one category of public lands.

public land states: the 30 states that made up the public domain at its greatest extent: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

public lands: any land and interest in land owned by the United States and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of Land Management, without regard to how the United States acquired ownership, except for (1) lands located on the Outer Continental Shelf, and (2) lands held for the benefit of Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos. Includes public domain lands and acquired lands (see definitions).

receipts: all money received and credited to the proper account as required by law. Does not include collections held by the U.S. Treasury pending future determination of disposition by the Bureau of Land Management.

reclamation homestead: under the act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388; 43 U.S.C. 643 et seq.), provides for the issuance of patents to applicants who settle on and improve agricultural public land parcels not exceeding 160 acres within reclamation projects.

reforestation: the reestablishment of forest cover, either naturally or artificially.

rental: the amount paid periodically (usually annually) by the holder of a lease or right-of-way grant for the right to use land or resources for the purposes set out in the lease or grant.

research natural area: a special management area designated either by Congress or by a public or private agency to preserve and protect typical or unusual ecological communities, associations, phenomena, characteristics, or natural features or processes for scientific and educational purposes. These areas are established and managed to protect ecological processes, conserve biological diversity, and provide opportunities for observation for research and education.

reserved lands: federal lands that are dedicated or set aside for a specific public purpose or program and that are, therefore, generally not subject to disposition under the operation of all of the public land laws. (See revocation and withdrawal.)

reservoir: a human-made, standing body of water with water levels that may be controlled.

resurvey: a cadastral survey to identify and re-mark the boundaries of lands that were established by a prior survey.

revocation: generally, an action that cancels a previous official act; specifically, an action that cancels a withdrawal. Revocation is usually done in conjunction with restoration, which opens the public lands. (see reserved lands and withdrawal.)

right-of-way: a permit or an easement that authorizes the use of lands for certain specified purposes, such as the construction of forest access roads or a gas pipeline.

riparian area: lands adjacent to creeks, streams, and rivers where vegetation is strongly influenced by the presence of water. Excluded are such sites as ephemeral streams or washes that do not exhibit the presence of vegetation dependent on free water in the soil. Riparian areas constitute less than 1 percent of the land area in the western part of the United States.

salable minerals: sand, gravel, stone, soil, and other common-variety mineral materials disposed of through sales at not less than their appraised price or through free-use permits (see definition). (see mineral materials.)

sale of materials: a competitive or noncompetitive sale by contract at not less than the appraised price of materials (timber and mineral) under the Materials Act of 1947, as amended.

sawtimber: logs of sufficient size and quality to be suitable for conversion into lumber or veneer.

service completion or hole: separate service completions that are for the benefit of oil and gas operations, such as water disposal, salt water disposal, water injection, gas injection, water source, steam injection, or monitoring.

small tract lease: a parcel of public lands of 5 acres or less that has been found to be chiefly valuable for sale or lease as a home, cabin, camp, recreational, convalescent, or business site under the act of June 1, 1938.

special land use permit: a permit that authorizes the use of public land for a purpose not specifically authorized under other regulation or statute.

special recreation permit: a permit that authorizes the recreational use of an area and is issued pursuant to the regulations contained in 43 CFR 8372 and 36 CFR 71. Under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, implemented by these regulations, special recreation permits are required for all commercial use, for most competitive events, and for the individual, noncommercial use of special areas where permits are required.

special surveys: cadastral surveys that involve unusual application of, or departure from, the rectangular system. They often carry out the provisions of a special legislative act and include such work as small tract surveys; townsite surveys; island and omitted land surveys; homestead, homesite, trade, and manufacturing site surveys; and also the survey and resurvey of portions of sections. Alaska special surveys are metes and bounds surveys of areas settled on or applied for under certain special land laws applicable to the State of Alaska.

state office: the first-level administrative unit of the Bureau of Land Management field organization. It comprises a geographic area consisting of one or more states.

stock raising homestead: a homestead not exceeding 640 acres initiated under the Stock Raising Homestead Act of 1916, which provided for the homesteading of lands chiefly valuable for grazing and for raising forage crops. Minerals in these lands were reserved to the United States. The provisions for stock raising homesteads were by implication repealed by the Taylor Grazing Act.

sustained yield: the achievement and maintenance in perpetuity of a high-level annual, or regular periodic, output of the various renewable resources of the public lands consistent with multiple use.

threatened species: any animal or plant species likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a part of its range. (See candidate species and endangered species.)

trespass: an unauthorized use of federal lands or resources.

tunnel site: a site located for the development of a vein or lode or for the anticipated discovery of previously unknown veins or lodes. The locator of a tunnel site is given the right to all veins cut by the tunnel within 3,000 feet of its portal and up to 1,500 feet along the length of each blind vein or lode cut. A tunnel site location lapses if not worked for a period of at least 6 months.

visit (recreation): the entry of any person for recreational purposes onto lands and related waters administered by the Bureau of Land Management, regardless of duration.

visitor hour: a unit used to measure duration of recreation use. A visitor hour involves the presence of a person on a recreation area or site for the purpose of engaging in recreation activities for either continuous, intermittent, or simultaneous periods aggregating 60 minutes. One visitor day represents an aggregate of 12 visitor hours at a site or area.

water activities (other than boating or fishing): includes swimming, general water play, waterskiing, ski jumping, and other similar activities that occur outside a boat.

wetlands: permanently wet or intermittently flooded areas where the water table (fresh, saline, or brackish) is at, near, or above the soil surface for extended intervals; where hydric wet soil conditions are normally exhibited; and where water depths generally do not exceed 2 meters (about 6 ½ feet). Marshes, shallows, swamps, muskegs, lake bogs, and wet meadows are examples of wetlands.

wilderness: an area of undeveloped federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvement or human habitation, that is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and that (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of human work substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) has at least 5,000 acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.

wilderness study area: an area having the following characteristics: (1) size—roadless areas of at least 5,000 acres of public lands or of a manageable size; (2) naturalness—generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature; and (3) opportunities—provides outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation. The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 directs the Bureau of Land Management to inventory and study its roadless areas for wilderness characteristics.

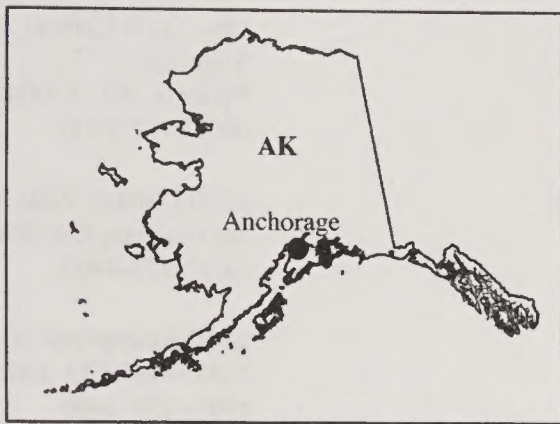
wild free-roaming horses and burros: all unbranded and unclaimed horses and burros using public lands as all or part of their habitat.

winter sports: includes ice skating, skiing (downhill and cross country), snowboarding, snowshoeing, sledding, snowmobiling, and tobogganing, as well as activities such as snow sculpture and general snow play.

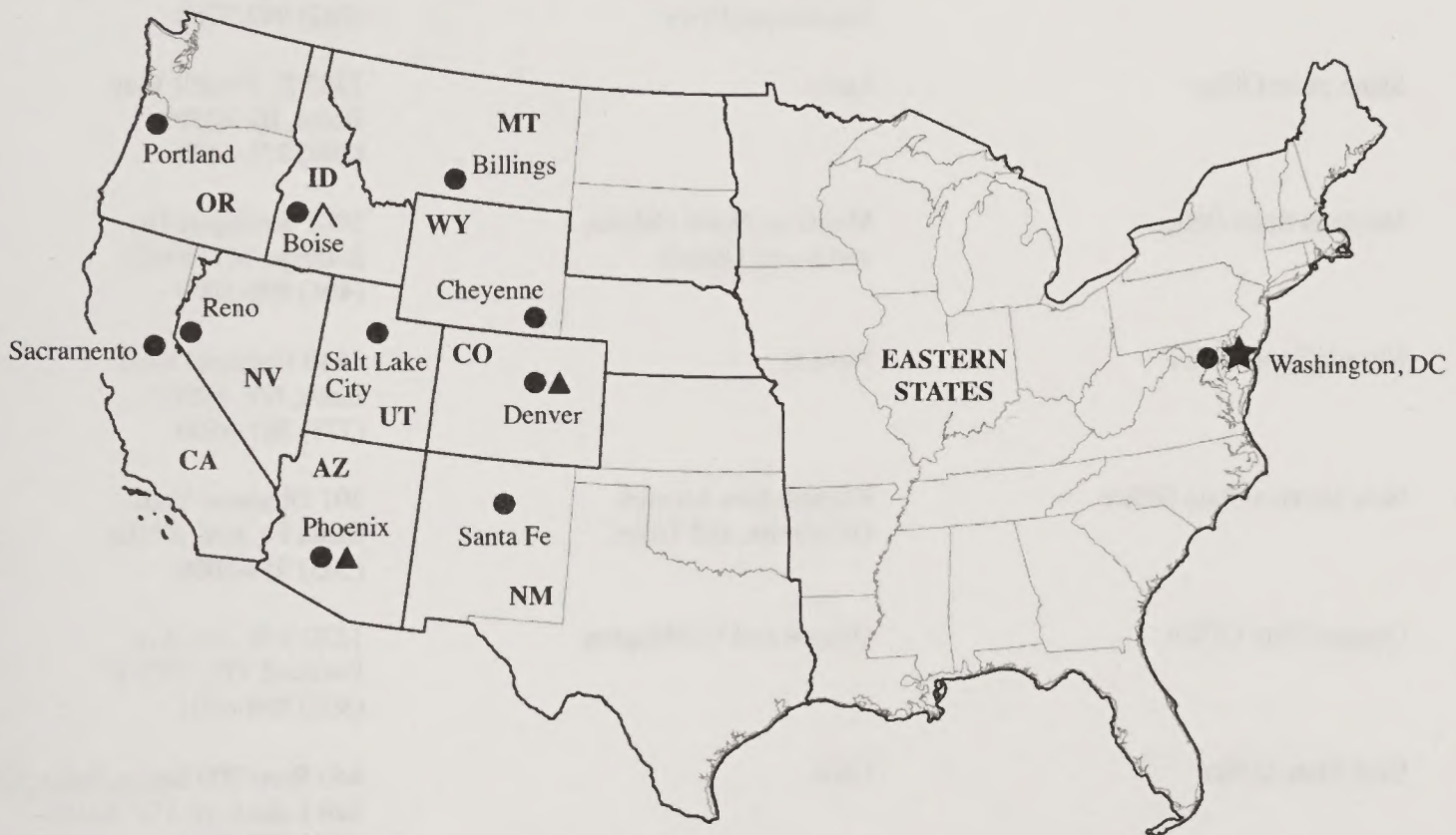
withdrawal: an action that restricts the disposition of public lands and that holds them for specific public purposes; also, public lands that have been dedicated to public purposes. (See reserved lands and revocation.)

woodlands: forest lands usually supporting open-grown, widely scattered trees of marginal merchantability and generally more valuable for watershed or wildlife protection purposes than for the production of timber for commercial purposes.

The Bureau of Land Management State Offices and Their Administrative Jurisdictions



National Headquarters	★
State Offices	●
National Centers	▲
National Interagency Fire Center	∧
Administrative Boundaries	—



Note: In most cases, the tables presented in this report provide summary data at the state level for public lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management. For additional information, contact the offices below.

Office	Area of Responsibility	Address and Telephone
Headquarters	National	BLM Washington Office 1849 C Street NW, Rm. 5665 Washington, DC 20240 (202) 208-3801
Alaska State Office	Alaska	222 West 7th Ave. #13 Anchorage, AK 99513 (907) 271-5960
Arizona State Office	Arizona	One North Central Ave. Suite 800 Phoenix, AZ 85004-4427 (602) 417-9200
California State Office	California	2800 Cottage Way, Suite W-1623 Sacramento, CA 95825 (916) 978-4400
Colorado State Office	Colorado	2850 Youngfield St. Lakewood, CO 80215 (303) 239-3600
Eastern States Office	All states bordering on and east of the Mississippi River	20 M Street SE, Suite 950 Washington, DC 20003 (202) 912-7700
Idaho State Office	Idaho	1387 S. Vinnell Way Boise, ID 83709 (208) 373-4000
Montana State Office	Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota	5001 Southgate Dr. Billings, MT 59101 (406) 896-5000
Nevada State Office	Nevada	1340 Financial Blvd. Reno, NV 89502 (775) 861-6500
New Mexico State Office	Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas	301 Dinosaur Trail Santa Fe, NM 87508 (505) 954-2000
Oregon State Office	Oregon and Washington	1220 S.W. 3rd Ave. Portland, OR 97204 (503) 808-6001
Utah State Office	Utah	440 West 200 South, Suite 500 Salt Lake City, UT 84101 (801) 539-4001
Wyoming State Office	Wyoming and Nebraska	5353 Yellowstone Rd. Cheyenne, WY 82009 (307) 775-6256
National Interagency Fire Center	National	3833 Development Ave. Boise, ID 83705-5354 (208) 387-5512

